

Company to buy fleet for fishing

By a Staff Reporter

RIYADH, Nov. 17 — The Board of Directors of the Saudi Fishing Company decided here Sunday to acquire a fishing fleet and start operating as soon as possible to provide fish for local markets.

The meeting was held under the Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh. A spokesman said the number of shareholders had exceeded all expectations. More than 16,000 of them provided seven times the original capital of SR30 million shares put out for public subscription. As the company grows, the government will offer 40 per cent of its shares for public subscription.

The intention of the company is to double the country's catch to 32,000 tons. The government decided to go ahead with the venture after coming to the conclusion that the Kingdom's fishing industry needed high technology and aggressive planning. It was the only option both for improving yield and for bettering the standards of traditional fishermen.

The Saudi Fishing company was formed by a royal decree about six months ago. On shore, the company will establish facilities for marketing catches; at sea it will fish with its own fleet as well as go into joint ventures with international companies for fishing; on the high seas it will enter joint ventures for fish exploitation. The company's marketing will comprise private fishermen's catches as well as its own.

The initial size of the company's fleet has not yet been decided, although the ultimate aim is to have between 100 and 150 vessels of different sizes. The company is to be based in Jubail at the Gulf, with a second stage of development to cover Jazan. Jeddah will be the third stop.

The fishing company's initial paid-up capital was SR100 million, with the option of going up to SR200 million. The semi-state company sold its shares at SR100, apart from the 40 per cent of the equity held by the

government. The company's purpose is twofold. In addition to improving the overall performance of Saudi fishing by its own fleet and its own marketing facilities, the fishing company also will develop the performance of traditional fishermen through the force of organization; and example. It was found that this is the only method feasible for the latter objective, cooperatives having been ruled out as impractical.

Under the ambitious development plans, the government is following the recommendations of the Fisheries Development Program, set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water and the British White Fish Authority. The five-year program that ended several months ago presented a comprehensive report on how to save the dying industry.

The report warned that without action fishing could "cease to be an effective food producer" in five years. The younger generation was found to be drifting away from the livelihood of their fathers; unsophisticated equipment and primitive vessels were not fishing the richest waters of the Gulf and the Red Sea; poor handling and distribution methods were confining consumption to coastal areas.

Fish represent about 13 per cent of animal protein consumption in the Kingdom. Half of that amount is provided by canned imports. There are some 3,250 fishermen in the Red Sea and 1,500 in the Gulf working 2,580 boats powered by sail or oar in the Red Sea and 300 mainly motorized dhows in the Gulf.

Trade mission official visits Chamber leader

DAMMAM, Nov. 17 (SPA) — The head of the British trade mission currently on a visit to Saudi Arabia conferred Monday with Sheikh Saad Al-Mosajjel, the head of the Eastern Province's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as with other members of the chamber. Talks dealt with economic cooperation.



DEPARTURE: The Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic Ali Al Thawri left Riyadh for Sanaa after delivering a message to King Khalid from President Ali Abdullah Saleh. He also met with Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al Faisal. Picture shows Al Thawri being welcomed at Riyadh airport by Prince Saad and other senior aides.

Cement company tests kiln

DAMMAM, Nov. 17 — The successful testing of the first of four kilns, each with a daily production capacity of 1,500 tons, belonging to the Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company, took place on October 25, 1980, a company spokesman reported Monday.

In its first phase of operations, the company plans to begin production from the tested kiln in December 1980. Testing of the remaining kilns is to start soon. Sales of cement from the plant are planned to begin at the start of 1981. During the summer in 1981, when all four kilns are in production, the company's annual output of cement will be two million tons per year, making this plant the largest cement producer in the Gulf region.

Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company has designed the plant using the latest cement technology, which includes the use of analysis equipment and computers that

continuously monitor and control the quality of cement produced, the spokesman said.

Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company was sanctioned by Royal Decree No. M/36 dated 28/9/400H., corresponding to Aug. 9, 1980. With a capital of SR1.2 billion comprising of 12 million shares with a par value of SR100 each, 50 per cent of the shares will be owned by shareholders of Saudi Cement Company, offered to each shareholder on the basis of his shareholding in that company, 15 per cent will belong to the Gulf Enterprises Company of Bahrain, and the remaining 35 per cent consisting of 4.2 million shares, was offered for subscription to the Saudi public as of Oct. 25, 1980.

Eligible persons desiring to subscribe may do so by applying at any branch of the Riyadh Bank or the National Commercial Bank in Saudi Arabia before Nov. 24, 1980.

For research center immunity

OIC, Turkey sign agreement

JEDDAH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Turkey signed an agreement Monday with the Organization of the Islamic Conference under which the Turkish government will grant diplomatic immunities and privileges to the Research Center on Islamic History, Arts and Culture in Istanbul.

The agreement was signed at the headquarters of the OIC General Secretariat here between OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti and Turkish Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Fikret Berket.

A similar agreement was signed a few days ago at the Secretariat whereby Turkey will grant the same privileges to the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries located in Ankara. The two centers are offshoots of the Islamic Conference but have independent

budgets.

Chatti reaffirmed the importance of these two centers and said he is confident that the Turkish government will extend to them all the necessary facilities to assist their mission.

Ambassador Berket said he is sure the centers will yield positive results for the benefit of Islamic countries since their main purpose is to serve the cause of Islamic solidarity. Moreover, they will help strengthen solidarity among Islamic governments and people, he added.

Later in the day, Chatti conferred with Muhammad Sadiq Al-Rahman, an aide to the Bangladeshi minister of religious affairs, who is leading his country's delegation to the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for economic, cultural and social affairs which opened at the OIC headquarters Sunday.

Positive outcome envisioned

Klibi optimistic about summit

JEDDAH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here Sunday evening and told reporters at the airport that the Arab world is in the most dire need for inter-Arab meetings, conferences and consultations. He said he was extremely optimistic that the Arab summit will be held within the coming few days.

Klibi further said the summit will have a

positive outcome that will serve the common Arab interest "as there has been some pointers on the Arab scene that caused this optimism."

The official was met at the airport by Sheikh Salem Sunbul, the head of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol, and Kacem Boussma, Tunisia's ambassador to Saudi Arabia.



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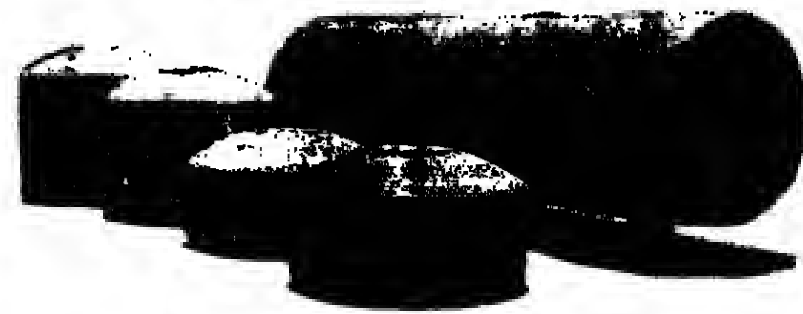
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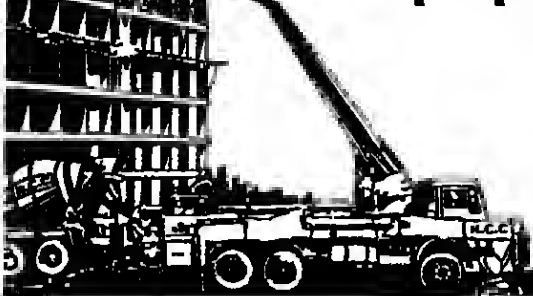
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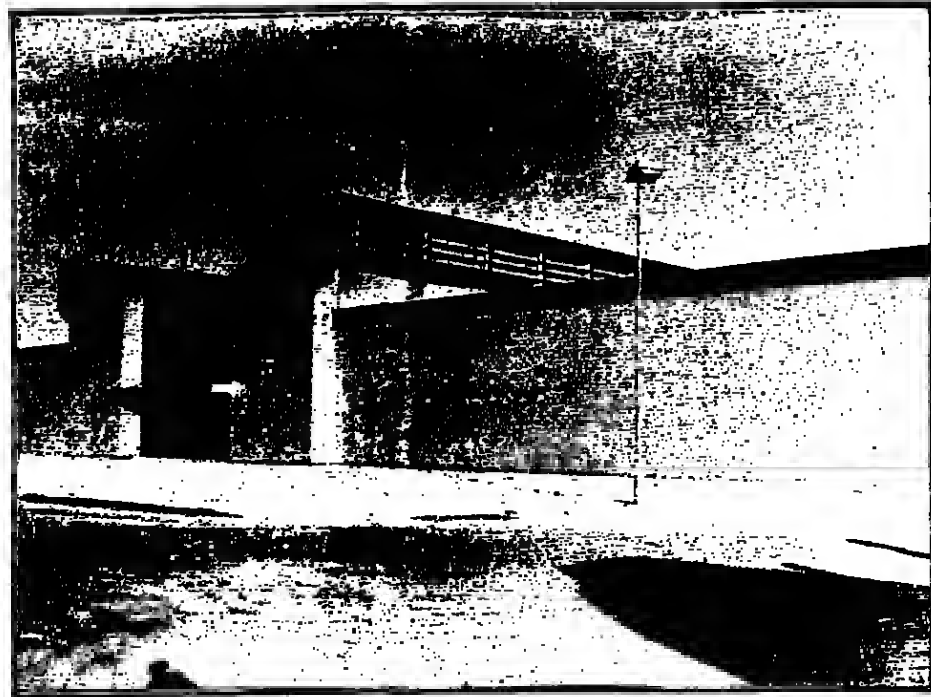


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U.S. firms win desalination bid

Solar contracts awarded

JEDDAH, Nov. 17 — Solar energy-powered water desalination plants are to be installed in the Kingdom. The board of directors of the Saudi Arabian-United States Program for Co-operation in Solar Energy — SOLERAS — has awarded contracts to five American companies for the design of special desalination projects.

COMMENT

By Khairiyya Al-Sagoff
Al Riyadh

I have contacted many women officials to enlist support for my views on unemployment and women. They urged me to write further on the subject especially since there is a large number of women employees working more as a liability than an asset. The matter needs a thorough study starting with a comprehensive survey of the employees working in different departments in the Central Provinces, specifically in Riyadh itself. This should be done with a view to ascertaining their capabilities and skill, as well as the extent to which they are needed in the areas of their work.

The need is also felt for carrying out another survey of women contractors, and then making a comparison between a Saudi Arabian worker and a contractor with a view to determining the need for their work. At the same time, we ought to know whether a certain designation fits with the incumbent's nature of work and whether it would be possible to alter the nomenclature of a specific post, whenever needed, in accordance with the nature of work being carried out by the employee.

After that, those working in inappropriate positions could be dispensed with. Then, an institute of public administration, similar to that functioning for men, could be set up to train women employees and to instill in them the spirit of knowledge and competition. This would help them produce a perfect work that would benefit the individual and the society at the same time. In fact, we do not want to begin our progress retraining on a host of workers lacking in ability and understanding.

In mooted out this idea to the Civil Service Board, I specifically invite the attention of the Director of Women's Employment Bureau, and place all my potentialities before her to help her start a comprehensive survey, in case she gets convinced of the idea. I am confident that, with a little cooperation, many women will come forward to contribute in such a study. Our concern is to put the right woman in the right place, as we'd always wish to see positive results of our endeavors.

Requests for proposals went to 272 companies and called for design specifications for a solar-powered plant capable of purifying 6,000 cubic meters a day. Also included in the deal are two pilot plants with a capacity of between 100 and 400 cubic meters a day, one to treat seawater and the other brackish water. It is expected that the pilot plants will be built in Saudi Arabia.

Construction of the installations is due to begin early next year and to be completed by the end of 1982. There will follow a year of monitoring under operating conditions.

The desalination plant will be similar to Jordan's Dornier pilot project at Aqaba, which is powered by a series of five-meter long solar cell modules. Although it cost as much as a conventional desalination plant to build, it is expected to be much cheaper to operate in the long run because of almost nonexistent fuel costs.

The director of Saudi Arabia's National Center for Science and Technology, Dr. Reza Obaid, said that the new project was one of the joint ventures being undertaken under an agreement originating from the Saudi Arabian-United States Commission for

Economic Co-operation. \$100 million has been allocated by this commission for the development of solar energy over the next five years. The money will finance both research into solar power and its practical application in the Kingdom.

Solar energy will have important short-term benefits for Saudi Arabia. Photovoltaic power systems could greatly improve the quality of life in rural areas, which are not now served by the large urban power grids. Solar research is also bringing new scientific and engineering technology to Saudi Arabian schools and universities.

The long-term benefits will be equally important. Although it might seem that Saudi Arabia, being the world's largest producer of oil, has no need for other energy sources, it is equally rich in sunshine, which is an inexhaustible commodity. As the Kingdom's development becomes more diverse and sophisticated, planners are hoping solar-generated electricity will prove to be a valuable export item in the 21st century.

America, being the world's largest consumer of oil, also has an important interest in developing alternative sources of energy.

BRIEFS

Holy City housing planned
MECCA, Nov. 17 — The holy city may have a housing scheme of its own once that Jeddah has been completed and allocated according to Mecca Governor Prince Majed. He said King Khaled has ordered that similar schemes be built everywhere they are needed.

Drainage bids examined
BURAIDA, Nov. 17 — Bids to build the drainage scheme of Onaizah, which is estimated to cost SR400 million have been shown to Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing and acting minister of municipal and rural affairs.

Ahli medical center planned
ABHA, Nov. 17 — The proposed medical center here will provide adequate training to medical personnel as part of its services. The center, which is being sponsored by the Welfare Society here, may eventually cost SR525 million. Bids to build it have already been received by Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, the governor of Asir.

Traffic campaign announced
JEDDAH, Nov. 17 — A new campaign to mop up traffic offenders will be launched soon according to traffic police sources. The campaign will concentrate also on motorcycle drivers who violate the rules. Already 150 machines a day are impounded, officials said.

Jeddah budget increases
JEDDAH, Nov. 17 — Jeddah municipality's budget for the current financial year amounted to SR2.176 billion against SR96

million only ten years ago, an increase of 226 times.

Indian minister departs
RIYADH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Indian Finance Minister, R. Venkataraman, left for Dhahran Sunday evening and was seen off at the airport by Minister of Finance and National Economy, Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, and other senior officials.

Ahli beats Khalij
JEDDAH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Al-Ahli club of Jeddah beat Al-Khailj (Gulf) club of Seebat 25/15 Sunday evening in a handball match played at the Youth Welfare Organization's hall.

Aba Al Khail confers with Ottobanli
RIYADH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, the minister of finance and national economy, conferred Sunday with Dr. Karold Ottobanli, the governor of the German Federal Bank, who is visiting Saudi Arabia. Talks dealt with economic issues of common interest.



TOUR: British health Secretary Patrick Jenkins is escorted on a tour of King Khaled Hospital in Darraya by Yusef Al-Hamdan, the health ministry director general of administration.

Jenkins visits King Khaled Hospital

RIYADH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Patrick Jenkins, British secretary of state for public health security, visited Monday King Khaled hospital in Darayya as part of his tour schedule to visit some of the Kingdom's hospitals. Jenkins inspected the hospital's divisions and was briefed on their

functions. At the end of the visit, the British minister expressed his admiration on the high standard service and equipment at King Khaled's hospital. He was accompanied during the tour by Yusef Al-Hamdan, Health Ministry director general of administration.

For National Guard

Graduation ceremony scheduled

RIYADH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — The National Guard Military Academy will hold a ceremony Tuesday marking the graduation of its 14th class here. The ceremony will be held under the auspices of Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard. It will also be attended by Abdul Aziz Al-Tuwaijri, assistant deputy commander of the guard, and senior National Guard officers.

Meanwhile, the Officers' Institute of the Public Security also will celebrate the graduation of its first special traffic officers session under Public Security Director Gen. Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh Tuesday.

The 18 graduates of the two-and-a-half year course were sent to the United States for secondary school education before returning to Riyadh. They enrolled in a special session at the officers' institute that lasted six months. The officers also had practical train-

ing on traffic during the pilgrimage season of this year.

In other educational developments, Student Muhammad Naji Muslim Nada, obtained a masters degree with honors Sunday from the Higher Institute of the Islamic Dawa affiliated to Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University.

Prayer Times

Tuesday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	5.09	5.14	4.46
Ishraq	6.34	6.39	6.11
Dhuhr	12.06	12.07	11.38
Asr	3.16	3.13	2.44
Maghreb	5.39	5.35	5.06
Isha	7.09	7.05	6.36

SR35m plan approved for well project

RIYADH, Nov. 17 (SPA) — Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh approved the award of several contracts for digging and deepening water wells in various parts of the Kingdom under the ministry's plan to provide drinking water all across the country. The projects will cost about SR35 million, it was reported Monday.

These projects include drinking water projects at Wadi Ibn Hasheel, Rafidah, Turaih, Wadi Al-Thaqi, Al Abu Jibal, Al Dawi Al Muhzirah, Tanuma station, Bani Omar and Shagaq in Asir area. The total cost of these projects will amount to SR18.37 million, and they will be completed in a period of 18 months.

Four wells are to be dug to secure drinking water needs in Buraidah, Shaqqa Al-Ula, Heilan and Waqisba costing SR4.57 million. The projects on the four wells are expected to be finished in 12 months. Buraidah's water project, of which the fifth phase is under construction now, also will receive some additional works.

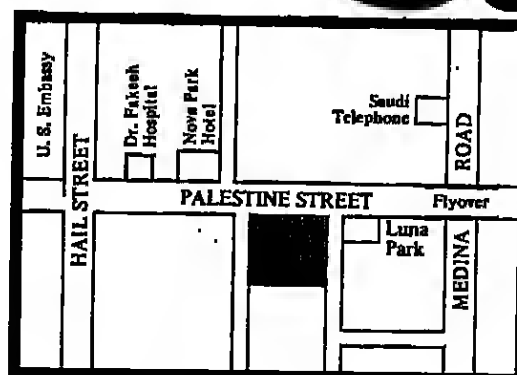
Wells are to be dug in Turbat Al-Baqum and Raniyah at a total cost of SR 870,400, and will be finished in five months.



AGREEMENT: The Islamic Development Bank signed an agreement with Sudan to finance Sudanese imports of Jute products from Bangladesh to the tune of \$ 17 million. Picture shows the signing ceremony held at the bank head office in Jeddah Sunday.

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RDF exercise in Egypt unaffected by plane crash

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — The new U.S. Rapid Deployment Force will continue its training exercise in Egypt despite the crash Wednesday of a U.S. transport airplane ferrying equipment and supplies for the maneuvers, the Pentagon said.

The crash at Cairo West Airport claimed the lives of 13 American military personnel, who were stationed at McCorr air force base in Washington. No members of the rapid deployment command group were killed.

The maneuvers in Egypt, labeled the first test for the units assigned to the RDF got underway Saturday as planned and will continue for 10 days.

While the crash of the air force C-141 transport will necessarily have an impact on the morale of the some 1400 soldiers and airmen involved in the exercise, a military spokesman said there are no plans to modify the planned training.

After arriving at Cairo West Airport, the U.S. military units have then moved into the Egyptian desert for the 10 days of joint maneuvers with the Egyptian military forces.

The crash occurred while the C-141 was landing at the airport. It was the second time in less than three months that a U.S. military airplane in Egypt for a training exercise has crashed at the Cairo West Airport.

In August a F-4 fighter plane crashed, killing four U.S. servicemen, who were conducting training on the F-4 with the Egyptian air force.

Wednesday's crash occurred during the deployment phase of ferrying supplies and equipment to Egypt, and not during a training sequence. The C-141 Starlifter was carrying pallets of general cargo, a small vehicle and equipment used in aircraft refueling, a spokesman said. Some of the cargo was labeled as "hazardous cargo," which the spokesman said could be anything from paint to ammunition. The spokesman said the plane was not carrying a large quantity of fuel.

Prospects for autonomy dim

Peres backs 'Jordan option'

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (AFP) — The prospects for Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-occupied territory appeared dim this week with the picture further complicated by a move toward King Hussein of Jordan by the Socialist International, meeting in Madrid.

The idea of King Hussein representing the Palestinians in talks with Israel is an old one but was resurrected last week by Labor Party leader Shimon Peres who approached Socialist International, following indications the party could win next year's elections.

Polls give Labor a good chance of winning in scheduled November elections, and many observers doubt Menahem Begin's government will remain in office until then. The current autonomy plans, part of the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, were the work of Begin and outgoing American President Jimmy Carter and look like being a major flop.

The Israeli Labor Party has therefore decided to back the "Jordan option" in its electoral program. Early this month, Peres met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo and is believed to have won partial support for the plan.

In Madrid too, Peres achieved only partial success, although Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali assisted in drafting the motion he presented. This recognized the Palestinians' legitimate rights but not their right to an independent state and much less the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

But the "independence versus autonomy" issue is the crucial problem. As the Jerusalem Arab newspaper *Al Shaab* commented Sunday that no solution is acceptable "other than an independent Palestinian state, which will decide alone on its links with other nations."

In Israel, the autonomy process is expected to be frozen, along with other issues, as the country enters a year of political campaigning.

Sunday, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir surprised newsmen by commenting on his departure for West Germany that the borders with Jordan were "open to negotiation." But most observers rejected the view that he was thinking of any territorial concessions.

The Labor Party has said it is prepared to return two thirds of the West Bank to Jordan, but Amman stands firmly by demands that the entire region, occupied in 1967, be returned.

To improve relations

Numeiri visits Ethiopia today

KHARTOUM, Nov. 17 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri flies to neighboring Ethiopia Tuesday for a six-day visit aimed at improving relations which have been soured for years by the war in Ethiopia's Red Sea province of Eritrea.

Numeiri is returning a visit to Khartoum by Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam last May which followed a new agreement on regulating trade and the passage of refugees across their common border.

In an interview with a visiting reporter of the official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA), Numeiri said: "The Sudanese government and people consider the normalization of the traditionally close relationship between Ethiopia and Sudan as a very positive and significant step toward the keeping of the

Red Sea and littoral states from foreign interference of any kind."

The 19-year-old war for the liberation of Eritrea from Ethiopia has driven up to 400,000 Eritreans into Sudan. The freedom fighter groups have been largely supplied through Sudan.

Diplomatic sources said there were signs of Ethiopian disappointment with the outcome of this year's rapprochement so far and some hints that the Sudanese authorities may tighten their control of border crossing points to maintain the momentum for better relations.

Eritrean fighter groups maintain offices in Khartoum. They declined to discuss whether there had been any recent curb on the facilities accorded them.



King Hussein

Terrorism in Turkey 'drops 80%'

ISTANBUL, Nov. 17 (AP) — A Turkish martial law commander has said terrorist activity in this key NATO member country dropped by 80 per cent since the generals seized power more than two months ago. Gen. Hayri Undul, in charge of martial law coordination, claimed "anarchist, divisive and terrorist activity has been curbed to a great extent" since the bloodless coup Sept. 12.

Undul's remarks were carried by the semi-official Anatolia news agency Sunday. He was interviewed on Turkish television.

The general said 5,241 people were killed by leftist and rightist gunmen in the last two years. According to independent observers, 86 people, mostly suspected terrorists, have died in armed assaults or shootouts since the coup.

Undul said there has been a marked increase in the number of bombing attacks which he characterized as "isolated incidents which are indicative of a demonstration of opposition" to the ruling military National Security Council.

The general did not say how many people have been detained since the military intervention, but private sources put the figure at least 8,000.

Begin vows to retain Golan

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said Israel would never surrender the Golan Heights, even in exchange for a peace treaty with Syria. In a television interview Sunday Begin said his government was still considering whether to support a bill introduced in parliament formally annexing the occupied area.

But asked if all or part of the Heights, captured in the 1967 war, might be given up for a treaty with Syria, he replied: "Israel by general consensus cannot descend from the Golan Heights."

Begin would not be drawn into any display of enthusiasm for President-elect Ronald Reagan's fiercely pro-Israeli views, but praised his "good statements" supporting Tel Aviv's formal annexation of Jerusalem.

The United States should counter growing Soviet influence in the Middle East by relying on regional allies and stationing forces there, he said. "I always agreed the United States should not be the policeman of the world but I don't think anybody should allow the Soviet Union to be the jailer of the world," he said.

Most recently in 1971. Their differences have been aggravated by the 1979 intervention in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, a close friend of India.

Meanwhile in Moscow, *Pravda* alleged Monday that China has undertaken the rearmament of Pakistan by supplying "arms valued at \$2,000 million" and sending military advisers selected at senior officer-level.

The two neighboring states have been at odds since they gained independence from Britain after World War II. They clashed

Egypt suspends U classes after riots

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (Agencies) — Classes have been suspended for a week in Assiut University, about 370 kilometers south of Cairo, following student disturbances, the Egyptian government said Sunday.

A government statement carried by the official Middle East News Agency gave little information about the disturbances and did not mention any police intervention. But it said the public prosecutor was interrogating students responsible for the disturbances.

Students living in the university's dormitory complexes tried to prevent the workers from making repairs in some buildings, and demanded changes in lodging rules, the agency said. There was no indication as to the nature of these demands.

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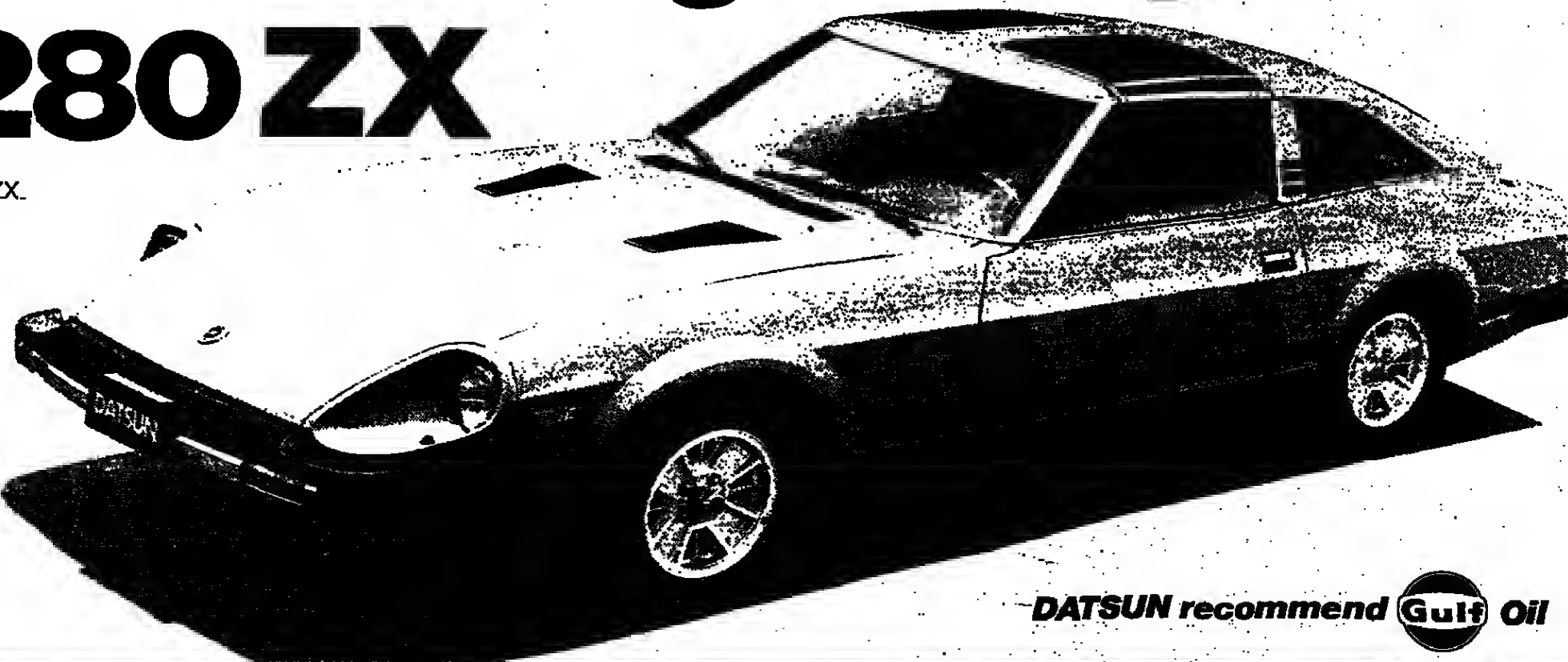
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SUITES: do they hide local differences?

International uniform identifies businessmen

By Katharine Whitehorn

LONDON, (OSS) — If you see a woman in a sari and another in a cotton frock, you know right away that they may see things differently. But their husbands will probably be wearing the same clothes: the plain dark business suit that is the world's most prevalent and most misleading uniform.

Take two businessmen even from the same town: one man in Montreal will speak French at home, another consider himself almost an American. Of two New York businessmen one may be a wily ex-Belgian, sharp and intellectual; another may have sprung from Idaho stock as wholesome as the potato, and aspire to a Westchester County golf club as the bone of the blessed.

A London businessman, still trembling from the collapse of Empire is totally different from a Frenchman. A Frenchman, his consciousness made up of a hundred convictions about food and *le sanglier*, of little pieces of Napoleon and the necessity of being French, is a different animal, almost a different species, as he sits down to his serious lunch, from the Dane with his beer and smorgasbord.

A German will not just have a wife staying home to cook meals until the children are 13, while a Frenchman's children are in nursery school at three; he will have Goethe and Hitler buried there somewhere, he'll have the gloom, the orderliness, the convictions about work that go with his nationality; there will be 50 ways in which these men's real roots and home habits and central concerns are going to differ from one another. Yet they will go to the same international business school, absorb the same American management theory, possibly belong to the same international companies.

Think of it globally and the mind almost stops performing at the diversity of the Filipino, a Catholic accustomed to servants standing in the doorway as he eats, compared to the beer-drinking Australian, out a servant in sight; a thrice-divorced American compared to an Indian who saw his wife for the first time on their wedding day (I remember hearing of the shock of an American at realising that an Indian psychologist, Freud-trained, conversant with Jung who had spent years in the West, enjoyed an arranged marriage; he looked so Westernised it hardly seemed possible).

Yet see a bunch of businessmen at an airport, a conference, in a Hilton anywhere and there's the briefcase Brigade all looking the

same. Tastes, presumptions, loves, hates, loyalties may be utterly different; underneath they may wear a St Christopher or a Star of David, a hair-shirt or a smudged tattoo saying I love Joanne; the dark suit hides it all.

So what's wrong with that? A suit's a suit, surely, and books either balance or don't balance according to the laws of mathematics, not the ancient customs of Lower Bottisland. I think it goes deeper than that.

First off, it must distance management from its workforce: the common culture is with other managers. Belonging perhaps to a multinational or at least aspiring to international standards, they are going to regard understanding the chaps on the factory floor as a prelude to manipulating them, like being good with animals; there certainly won't be an identity of interest, such as might unite, say, the owner of a small Spanish factory and his 18 workers in an identical drunken devotion to the local saint or bullfighter.

Second, it can obviously lead to mistakes. Apply company policy with a spatula over the whole bumpy range of local conditions and some of them are going to erupt. An obvious example is bribery: an American company can lose face and fortune if it's known to have dished out bribes, yet one company reckoned there were only 30 countries in the world where you could do business without it.

More, because commerce is the common culture, the men in the dark suits are going to go round assuming people do things mainly for commercial reasons, that they will behave like Economic Man in the textbooks. Then they're completely thrown when a set of Cypriot shop stewards behave more like the fighting Highlanders at Culloden than people who tot up the odds in the Financial Times.

The subtlest distortion, though, is in the overriding importance that gets given to business considerations, since they are what the common culture understands. The need of a South American country for better politics or of an African one for more water, the importance of keeping workers' families together or children and chemicals apart: these are the passionate concerns of people who actually belong in a place, but they don't show up in the sales figures, they have no place on the balance sheet, they aren't part of the international language. The human dimension is reduced, not because businessmen are monsters, but simply because that is not the area in which they make common cause or earn each other's respect.

In Mekong river

Island market thrives despite border feud

By Brian Eads

NONG KHAI, Thailand (OSS) — We were still dithering on the steep bank of the river when there was a dull thud about 50 yards behind us.

'Incoming,' said photographer Tim Page. We crouched and twisted to survey the violence done to this little patch of Thailand by Laotian artillerymen, half-a-mile away on the opposite bank of the Mekong.

Three hours earlier, before we'd left 'The Bungalows' in Nong Khai, the Thai provincial capital 15 miles down river, Harry had given due warning. 'You boys take care, ya hear. Can't trust those dirty, stinking Communist bastards. Don't let 'em fool ya.'

Harry was from Arizona. On the gargantuan buckle of the belt holding up his burgundy slacks was the legend, 'deputy marshal'. For most of his life — he's 70 now — he'd been in 'public security'. In the U.S. then Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Vietnam once more.

In plain language, 'public security' means prisons, spy networks interrogation, torture. For nine years Harry had 'advised' the now-defunct royal Lao Government on these related matters.

'Goddam,' Harry cautioned, 'a thousand of my friends are in re-education for life. One of the best guys I knew, a general, was pistol-whipped then hung from the ceiling by his wrists until his hair turned grey and he lost his mind.'

'There's a price on my head over there. They'd shoot me on sight. Probably shoot you too.'

So there we were, 10.30 a.m. on a sun-baked Sunday morning, in the front line of a cold war suddenly, it seemed, turned very hot indeed.

How wrong can you be? The dull thud echoed again. No smoke, no flames, no panic, no confusion. Just a young Thai monk with shaven pate and saffron robe swinging a stick against the taut leather skin of the giant temple drum.

The monks of Wat Pak Tho were being summoned for brunch — the one meal of the

day, begged in the early morning hours, and, under Buddhist law, consumed before noon. A minute or two later came a more distant thud. Across the rust-red Mekong, monks in the riverside temples of the Lao People's Democratic Republic were being called in for their plates of glutinous rice, fiery curries, and sliced green salads.

A squad of Thai border patrol police finished eating and ambled off to patrol the river bank. 'We're looking for swimmers,' an NCO explained. They were not looking very hard. One youth leant his HK-33 rifle against a bench and began strumming a guitar. Others simply lolled in the shade.

Half-a-mile away, under the eyes of the Ban Kong Nang sub-district office, two ragged old women and a sad-eyed girl stepped out of a small wooden boat and on to Thai soil.

They carried nothing but a small cane basket filled with a little rice, some fish, a small bag of salt, and a few odds and ends of cloth. They'd come, they said, from Phu Bia — the Lao mountains to the north-east where the stragglers of the CIA's 'secret' army of hill tribe mercenaries are still biding off against the Pathet Lao Government in Vientiane. 'Freedom', they would soon discover, will be the sprawling United Nations refugee camp near Nong Khai.

Most of the traffic this dry-season Sunday was in the opposite direction to an incongruous island of tranquility in the troubled waters of South-East Asia.

It is a sandbank about half-a-mile long and a few hundred yards wide. Laos and Thailand cannot agree who owns it. Neither can they disagree too fiercely. So for the ethnic Lao



PATROL: Thai forces on the Looson border who inhabit both sides of a border in which they see no great merit, it becomes an every-man's land in a world of frontiers, strategies, spheres and blocs.

\$11 book prize is worth a fortune

By Paul Webster

PARIS, (OSS) — This is the beginning of the most exciting season in French literature, when about 1,500 literary prizes will be distributed.

The most important, the Goncourt, awarded Monday (17 November), after a traditional gourmet meal for the jury.

The cash value of the 77-year-old Goncourt is small — the winner receives only 50 francs (\$11.50) — but the winning book is guaranteed sales of at least half-a-million.

The cachet of a special red wrapper marks it out in bookshops, and the author can usually quit his bread-and-butter job and devote himself to full-time writing.

Only four times has the prize been given to anyone over 50, meaning that this year's crop of authors is likely to dominate the style of French literature until the end of the century.

Only 10 favourites remain in the last week of selection. Five of the novels are not even set in France, while two of the authors live in the United States, one of them biding

American nationality. In fact, four of the 10 writers were not born in France.

This cosmopolitan trend reflects a decline in French isolationism, an acceptance of outside influences, particularly from the United States, and a readiness to examine guilt-ridden episodes in French history like anti-Semitism and colonialism.

Curiously, this turning outwards coincides with official government concern about the declining interest of schools in French affairs.

The French used to like to read about the country's social and cultural problems. Not any more. Recently, one of France's biggest publishers launched a glossy magazine devoted solely to the life of Paris and its suburbs. It collapsed ignominiously.

Three of last year's Goncourt favourites, including the winner, were women. This year there are two in the last 10. Former actress Nella Bieliski, who is 45, was born in the Ukraine and studied in Moscow.

Her entry, *So Fresh and Beautiful Were the Roses*, starts with the October revolution and ends with its actress heroine exiled in

Deauville.

Paul Constant, 36, a university lecturer, writes about a French family in Africa.

A psychiatric hospital in New York is the setting of 36-year-old Tony Carano's novel *Blackbird*.

Louis Gardel, 41, an Algerian-born economist, chose French colonialism as the subject of *Fort Sagunna*.

A popular interest in Judaism is taken up by both Vladimir Volkoff, 47, who was born in Soviet Georgia, and Elie Wiesel, 52, who was born in Transylvania. Volkoff has been compared to Graham Greene, and his contender, *Intersection*, is a new attempt at what has been called 'metaphysical espionage'.

Wiesel, an American citizen who holds a human sciences chair at Boston, is favourite for the prize with his *Testament of a Murdered Jewish Poet*, the story of a young Jew in Europe before the war.

Only one of the 10 is pure social analysis — Yves Navarre's *Zoo*, in which the 40-year-old writer examines a bourgeois family's reluctance to accept a homosexual son.

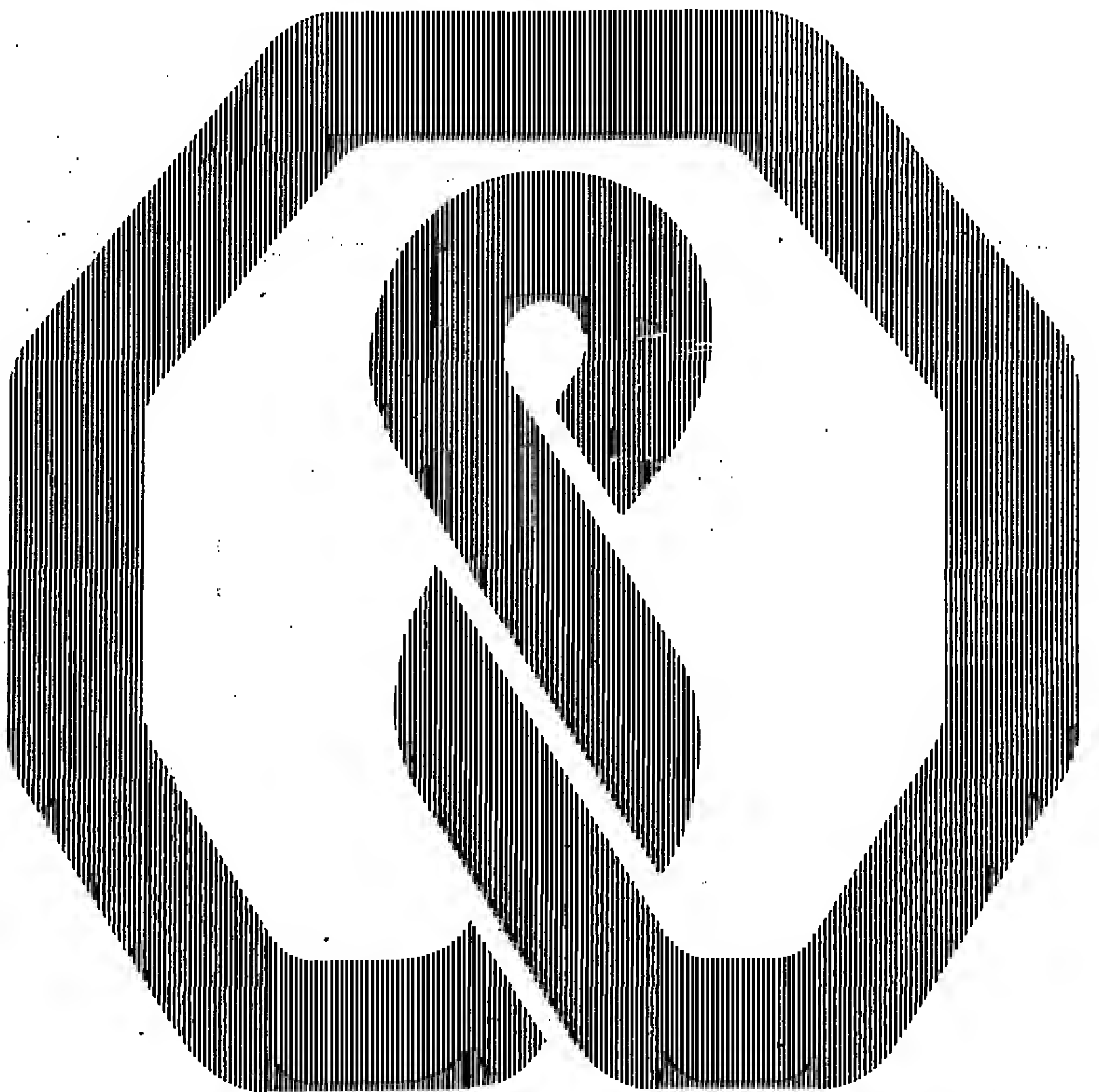
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MARKING TIME

The parties to the threadbare charade of negotiations over "Palestinian autonomy" are now at a loss: The electoral landslide which buried the Carter administration logically means that that game is now over, and that it is time to call an end to a "peace process" which was not able even to make a start. And that is why those parties — especially Egypt — try to mark time, in the forlorn hope that the new administration will see fit to grant them a reprieve. It was in this spirit that the Egyptians suggested a postponement for the meeting scheduled for Monday till next month.

That supposed "autonomy" has earned the justified unanimous rejection and contempt of its chief would-be beneficiaries, the Palestinians, who live daily with the reality of the brutal and illegal Israeli military occupation, with its daily quota of terror, eviction and land confiscation. The Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza have, for all their suffering, never surrendered the fight for their rights, which they have waged with the means at hand. And the real question is how far Egypt's collaboration with the enemy has hurt them, both spiritually and materially.

An idea of the suffering of the Palestinians under their tormentors could be obtained from a BBC television report from the occupied territories. The extent of the persecution for a people who want nothing but their right to self-determination, and who have made it unambiguously clear that it is only the Palestine Liberation Organization which can speak in their name, is a matter of shame for the Arab world and the international community as a whole. But above all it is a matter of shame for Egypt's rulers who are trading on that suffering. If public opinion in London was shocked by the conditions under which the Palestinians are forced to live, that report ought to be an eye-opener for the rulers in Cairo.

REAGAN TEAM IN MOSCOW

Instead of a Soviet official team flying into Washington to seek out their new counterparts in the Reagan administration, a Republican team has gone to Moscow to put the Kremlin "in the picture" regarding the attitudes and intentions of the Republicans as they assume power in the White House.

The Americans were quick to say in Moscow that they carry no message from President-elect Reagan to the Kremlin leadership, and that their task is purely exploratory. The major themes they will broach with their hosts are expected to be that of the SALT II agreement, and the stand of the two superpowers on the many crises now active in the Third World.

As the American team went to Moscow, the European allies started sending their own missions to Washington, to meet Reagan's aides. The Europeans have been taken somewhat back by Reagan's massive win, and have had to quickly reopen old files on older Republican administrations to form an opinion on how best to approach the new one. Reagan's team, especially his Californian "kitchen cabinet," which is expected to wield great influence, contains personalities who are relatively unknown outside the United States; and the Europeans will be especially interested in meeting them and hearing their views regarding the state of the alliance.



Clues to character of Reagan administration

By Richard Shaw

LONDON — Ronald Reagan's record as governor of California offers some clues as to the likely character of his administration. First, his inclination is to delegate responsibility and to listen to those around him, which makes his choice of advisers particularly important. While his inner circle will include such faithful members of his California team as chief of staff Edwin Meese, in his cabinet appointments Reagan will probably reach for veterans of the Nixon and Ford administrations.

He will thus avoid the error of Jimmy Carter, who largely ignored the Washington community in choosing his advisers.

The key post of secretary of state is presumably the only one which would persuade Henry Kissinger to join the Reagan cabinet. In the latter stages of the campaign, as Carter sought to emphasize Reagan's inexperience in foreign affairs, Kissinger was increasingly brought to the fore. Yet many on the Republican Right would balk at having Kissinger back, and Reagan may feel that the margin of his victory gives him a free hand to appoint a more thoroughgoing conservative.

Economic advisers will include William Simon, secretary of the treasury under Nixon and Ford,

known for his financial austerity, and Alan Greenspan, who chaired the Council of Economic Advisers under Ford. Leading monetarist Milton Friedman will likely give advice in a less formal capacity.

Although a distinct conservative bias is probable, policy-making will not be strictly a matter of ideology. In California, elected on a right-wing platform, Reagan showed considerable, perhaps excessive, flexibility: during his governorship, public spending increased by 120 per cent, and he signed into law the most liberal abortion legislation in the country.

Reagan has insisted that as president he will renegotiate the SALT II treaty. He reasons that the Soviet Union may be prepared to make such a deal because the alternative, a major escalation in the arms race, would put intolerable strains on the Soviet economy.

Reagan wants "a margin of safety," he defines this as "whatever it takes to be strong enough that no other nation will dare violate the peace." On the Middle East, it seems clear that Reagan will have to retreat from his unabashedly pro-Israel stance. He has not committed himself on the Camp David agreements, nor proposed any answers of his own to the Palestinian problem.

At home, Reagan vowed in his victory speech that his first priority would be to "put America

back to work." In addition to his umbrella economic prescription of substantial tax cuts and less regulation, he has proposed to tackle unemployment by the creation of "urban enterprise zones" and by modifying the minimum wage laws for young people.

Inflation will be fought by keeping tight control of the money supply and by cutting federal spending. Reagan insists that he can do this by "eliminating waste and fraud" in government agencies, but, as has happened under Margaret Thatcher in Britain, it may be that welfare programs are sacrificed.

The pace at which Reagan is able to move on his conservative track will depend on his working relationship with Capitol Hill, where he confronts a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

Whatever his success, it is almost certain that, on account of his age, Reagan's will be a one-term administration. His work will be completed by his successor — George Bush, of course, is his apparent — unless the Democrats recover from their present disarray and recapture the White House in 1984.

With Edward Kennedy as their prospective standard-bearer, the next presidential election is already an intriguing prospect. — (OFNS)

Whites quitting Mugabe's civil service

By Bruce Johns

SALISBURY — At his farewell party before emigration to South Africa, the white civil servant spoke loudly and angrily to friends about his replacement, a 25-year-old black woman. "It took me 21 hard years to get where I got," he fumed. "I took her a night with the man at the top."

Whether that really was now the woman got her \$30,000 a year job is not clear. What is clear is that most of the 1,000 white civil servants who have quit their posts since the black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe came to power eight months ago have left the country with little money and a lot of bitterness.

There's no future for the whites in this civil service, "said one of the 11,800 whites still remaining in the 44,000-strong service. He, like hundreds of his colleagues, plans to leave when his children finish the school year. "We're being overtaken by blacks in promotions, we're often ignored by our ministers and... we're not allowed to handle work of a sensitive nature."

Yet no white civil servants have been sacked. Some have in fact been pushed up the promotion ladder over bemused blacks, and most have adjusted to accepting yesterday's servants as today's masters.

"A year ago I was out in the bush fighting these chaps," a white employee of the ministry of information, immigration and tourism confided. "Yet I get on like a house on fire with my new boss, and he was a terr (terrorist)."

At the state-owned television station, Roy Brasington, Mervyn Hamitoo and other white announcers who once read bulletins about "terrorist leaders," "today speak of them, poker-faced, as 'comrades'."

In the officers' mess at King George VI barracks, headquarters of an army that is being reshaped to include rival combatants in the conflict, white colonels, majors and captains stand round of drinks for the guerrilla commanders they once bunted down.

And at the ministry of labor and social welfare, one white officer sacrifices his lunch hours to teach trainees how to handle his job. It wasn't always like that. Prime Minister Mugabe was forced, a month after independence, to freeze all advancements and appointments who he learned that the whites were feverishly promoting themselves through what one aide described as "a white Mafia protection society," the white-dominated Public Service Commission. That has stopped.

Is a rare tribute to white civil servants recently in

the Upper House of Parliament, Senator John Shoniwa declared: "When one considers the masters they served yesterday, what went on yesterday and the prospects of African government standing in front of them, I must say I salute them for having opted to serve with us."

Like most of the 200,000 whites still in Zimbabwe — at a time when 1,500 are leaving every month — the civil servants peg their future here to the existing high standards of health care, education and law and order.

"If the level of our life-style falls too low, we'll go elsewhere," a commerce and industry ministry employee told me. "But that could be a long way off."

Like other whites, the civil servants get edgy when they read in their daily *Herald* of the latest litany of lawlessness, the banishment of outspoken former military commander Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, threats to strip former Prime Minister Ian Smith of his citizenship and the murder trial of Minister Edgar Tekere.

But little has really changed in the civil service world. Marxism, the war cry of many of Mugabe's guerrillas, has hardly made a mark. The new breed of black civil servant covets his car, suburban house and garden, his dark suits and his dinner parties as much as his white counterpart. — (OFNS)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al Riyadh and *Al Medina* Monday led with the arrival of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who was received by King Khalid at the Royal Palace in Riyadh Sunday. *Al Nadwa* and *Al Yom* ran as their lead stories Canadian Premier Trudeau's talks with Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal. In a lead story, *Al Jazirah* said the Arab League has not heard of any Arab state not planning to the Arab summit conference in Amman.

Newspapers reported Iran's renewed attacks on Kuwaiti territory and further advances by the Iraqi forces into Iranian territory. In a page-one story, *Al Nadwa* said that Arab League Secretary General Cheddi Kibbi was optimistic over the success of the Arab summit. *Al Riyadh* gave front-page prominence to the reported killing of Afghan bedouins and their livestock by Soviet troops in retaliation for the activities of Afghan insurgents.

Newspaper editorials continued to comment on the projected Arab summit and stressed the need for solidarity in the light of expected changes in the policy of the superpowers in the region. Some papers dealt with the Canadian premier's talks with Saudi Arabian leaders. Commenting on the Amman Arab summit, *Al Riyadh* regretted that the prime issue of the Arabs should be treated like a "ball" to be thrown here and there.

On the same subject, *Al Jazirah* also regretted that differences among the Arab leaders were never as sharp as they are now. These rifts have led to complications in the Arab relations and created bitterness, it said. Amid these differences, the paper said, the Iraq-Iran war has further aggravated the risks and provided chance for ambitious forces to look toward the region with greedy eyes. The paper said the only way out from the present difficult situation is to hold a meeting of Arab leaders to discuss the problems. It added that the Amman summit provided the right opportunity for such a

meeting in which differences could be sorted out. Dwelling on the Arab summit, *Okaz* noted that the circumstances now prevailing in the Arab world make it still more necessary to hold the conference, in order to streamline the Arab ranks and map a unified strategy for a new move at the international level. The paper said there was hardly any need to say that this move should take place through a well-studied plan and a perfect awareness of the changes in the region.

Al Nadwa also stressed the need for a summit conference and added that Arab solidarity was indispensable to counter the challenges and threats now facing the nation. The paper reminded readers that Arab meetings earlier demonstrated their effectiveness in bringing out constructive resolutions and checking any further deterioration in the Arab stance. It reiterated that the convening of the Arab summit on time was a pressing necessity, since it would provide further opportunity for a collective action to restore solidarity.

Al Medina also hoped the Arabs would avoid marginal differences. Such a step would be helpful in overcoming difficulties which the enemies are trying to create in the way of Arab unity the paper said, and added that Arabs would do well to work within the framework of the Arab League to eliminate the obstacles and to achieve the hopes and aspirations of their peoples.

Al Yom observed that the Amman conference would not be a mere meeting, since it would be discussing a host of problems and crises now bedeviling the Arab nation. Under the present circumstances, marginal issues ought to be overlooked and serious work started. A positive approach would help keep the sublime interests of the Arab nation above narrow, regional interests, the paper concluded.

Al Bilad spoke of the importance of the Saudi Arabian role at international level. When the King-

dom opens its arms to the leaders of the world it always aims to work for world peace, stability and the promotion of economic and scientific programs in the world, the paper said. The Saudi Arabian

leadership has made it clear that it will always insist on an Arab and Islamic role in confronting hostile forces which keep trying to harm the interests of the Arab and Islamic nation.



From page one

toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement immediately after the election.

President Carter was certainly not pro-Arab during the late campaign. The lack of positive response in the United States to the Saudi increase in oil production shocked and hurt the Saudi Arabians. Not once did they hear a statement from any senior American government official commending them for their actions. Some Saudi Arabians may understand this silence but most of them expect some expression of gratitude for their actions. President Carter referred frequently to OPEC as the only reason for continuing inflation in the United States and he has implied that OPEC and the Arabs are our enemies. He has called Iraq a "client of the Soviet Union" when all Arabs, and indeed anyone who opens his eyes, knows how grotesque this is.

Carter has also taken other actions the Arabs consider hostile. The Saudi Arabians had asked for additional equipment for the F-15s they are buying from the United States. They were persuaded not to pursue the matter until after the election as it seemed unlikely the Congress would approve the sale. The discussions nevertheless continued and the matter presumably would have been re-opened after the election. Then two weeks before the election, President Carter (without any warning) announced that the sale would never proceed. It will be difficult for President Reagan to reverse this decision and Saudi Arabia will have to look elsewhere for advanced aircraft.

The United States and Israel have been negotiating an oil supply contract for several years and it has just been concluded. The Israeli chief negotiator, Yitzhak Moda'i, announced on his return to Israel that he knew the agreement could have been signed a year earlier but he also knew he could get better terms if he waited until just before our election. He did indeed. The United States will supply Israel with oil, not only when there is a shortage by taking it out of our own supplies but also when the price goes too high (in other words we will buy oil on the spot market and sell to Israel at the average price of the upper end of our imports. It will be costly. If our most expensive imports are close to the world price (say \$32 a barrel) and the spot price rises to \$52 a barrel — not an unreasonable assumption if there is another Middle Eastern war or even if the Iraq-Iran war spreads — this would mean our buying the oil on the world market for \$52 and selling it to Israel for \$20 less. Although Israel's imports are not great, their 200,000 barrels a day of imports could cost us \$4 million a day or \$1.5 billion a year. Not an insignificant amount, even for the United States. Vice President Mondale announced the agreement to a Jewish group in Miami. He did not give the details.

Nonetheless, these recent actions — as important as they were — would not necessarily have been crucial if Carter, after the election, had gone forward on the basic Middle East peace plan. Now all hangs on what President Reagan learns about the subject and what he does.

The Russian move into Afghanistan was condemned widely in the Islamic world, most strongly and most notably by Iraq, the country which the American press and even the American president strangely persists in cal-

ling a "Soviet client" or "an agent of Russian imperialism". Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq, is high on the Russian list of world leaders they would like to dispose of. He periodically arrested Communists for subversion and at times of political stress has executed them. This would be strange action in a "Soviet client". A basic American error over Afghanistan was to assume that it eclipsed all other problems and all countries in the Middle East could see who the "real enemy" was. We were lulled into pleasant deafness by Arab and Muslim condemnation of the Soviet Union; we did not hear them when they said that Palestine was still the overriding Middle East problem and that "Jerusalem is infinitely more important to us than is Kabul".

Iraq has an advantage of having no common border with the Soviet Union. Iran does, and the Soviet aspirations in the area are concentrated on Iran, not on Iraq or even on the Arab world. This is not to imply that the Arabs are less important than Iran in absolute terms; they are much more important. But Iran has more attractions to the Soviet Union: they share a long border; Iran has ports on the Indian Ocean; and it has the oil the Soviets will almost certainly need before the end of this decade.

The taking of the hostages by the Iranians was a matter of great concern to the United States. But a great power should not adopt a foreign policy designed to free 50 prisoners of war. The United States has an overriding foreign policy interest in Iran, i.e., that Iran remain independent and out of the Soviet orbit. Our handling of the Iranian revolution has not been noticeably successful in advancing toward this goal. We thought we could prevent the return of Ayatollah Khomeini in early 1979 and then we thought we could organize a military coup to support the regime of Bakhtiar. All we did was to acquire the enmity of Khomeini and the mullahs. We admitted the Shah into the United States on the basis of spurious medical evidence. It was alleged that he could receive treatment for a rare disease only in New York. Now we know he could have received the same treatment in dozens of other cities, including several in Mexico itself. We ignored the warnings from our embassy in Tehran that it would be attacked if the Shah were to be admitted to the United States and we did nothing to reduce its size. The embassy was attacked, the hostages were taken, and we organized a "rescue attempt" which nobody in the Middle East believes was serious.

The Shah himself believed that the United States conspired to his overthrow, on the grounds that the religious leaders would be stronger bulwarks against communism than was his regime. This is, of course, total nonsense. Equally nonsensical is the Arab belief that the United States wanted the Shah removed for some other, unspecified reason. Their reasoning is that we saw the dangers to the Shah's regime springing from corruption, mismanagement and the excesses of SAYAK and yet we did nothing to persuade the Shah to correct these abuses. They are sure though if he had instituted the reforms in 1977 that he made the end of 1978, he would have been saved.

It is not pleasant to go around the world (in the Middle East and elsewhere) insisting that all of these theses about the United States are

wrong; that the United States is not malicious, it is merely incompetent. In fact, it is tiresome trying to explain that we did not try to save the Shah because we did not understand that he was in trouble, to say that we really thought the Iranian military had a chance of taking over in Iran, and to tell sophisticated observers that the Pentagon really thought that eight helicopters were all they needed for the rescue mission. It is bad to be viewed as an evil power. It is only marginally better to be seen as an incompetent one. It will be good if we are soon able to project a national image based on reality, on sound analysis and on competent action. I am not encouraged by Governor Reagan's immediate foreign policy entourage.

The president-elect is no fool and if he selects wise advisors — and that will be the key to the success of his administration — and then listens to them, we would be well served. The Middle East will present him with one of his first tests. It will be of crucial importance how or if he proceeds with the peace negotiations, particularly if he will be able to understand the Russian interest in the Middle East and if he will talk with the PLO.

The Oct. 1, 1977 Joint U.S.-Soviet Declaration on the Middle East (certainly the most hopeful document that has ever been advanced in that conflict) brought grief to the Carter administration. Carter was widely condemned for "re-introducing" the Russians into the Middle East. Kissinger said that the Russians had been removed and Carter was allowing them to come back in. One never knows whether Kissinger is misinformed or lying but the analysis was false. The Russians were well ensconced in Syria and South Yemen; they had extremely good positions in Libya and Algeria, and they were the main supplier of arms to Iraq although they had no political influence over that country. They are much closer to the area than we are and both they and their Eastern European satellites will soon have to import oil from the area; indeed, some countries of Eastern Europe are already net importers from outside the bloc of oil. Carter yielded to the pressure and backed off.

As for the PLO, there is no question that it represents the Palestinians, and it must be recognized as such. It is sterile to argue whether the Palestine Liberation Organization or the Israeli Stern Gang and the *Irgun Zvai Leumi* commanded by Menahem Begin are "terrorist organizations" as they are described by their enemies or "freedom fighters" as they describe themselves. The deaths of 200 Israelis resulting from PLO attacks in the last four years must be deplored but it must not be ignored that in the same period at least 2,000 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians died in attacks by the Israeli air force including the napalming of villages, and at least that many died in land attacks. And it must not be ignored that 800,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were driven from their homes in South Lebanon by Israel and its "Christian" allies. The fact is that both the PLO and the Israelis are there; both are intimately involved in the Middle East problem and neither can be ignored. One does not negotiate effectively with Quislings; one negotiates with those who have power.

It is unlikely that Reagan will do all he has promised for Israel. If he does, we must write off the Middle East. The Arabs and the Mus-

lims will be our enemies. Their space and their oil will no longer be at our disposal. Before the inauguration Governor Reagan can be expected to enlarge the group advising him on the Middle East to include some who understand that the United States has vital interests in that area going far beyond Israel. Even so, it is unlikely that he will reverse himself quickly on any of his explicit promises to Israel. It is much more likely that he will do what bureaucrats always do when faced with an intractable problem. He will commission a study of "this important subject". No one can criticize him for the duration of the study. The questions are: how much time do we have? Can we afford another year of delay?

The danger of war this year and until the inauguration of a new president has come primarily from an Israel determined to

strengthen its bargaining position before a new president takes office. The Israelis, like the Arabs, assume that the new president — even President Reagan — will put pressure on them to withdraw to their 1967 borders and therefore it would be advantageous to get into a good territorial position to withstand this pressure. The Israelis have moved in dramatic fashion: their new colonies on the West Bank, the pressures on the Palestinians to leave their homes, the law incorporating Jerusalem into Israel, the proposed law incorporating the Golan Heights of Syria into Israel, the battles in South Lebanon with Israeli soldiers fighting side-by-side with the "Christian" forces of Maj. Haddad, all show an expanding Israel. There are still two more crucial months.

It is unlikely the Israelis will launch an

unprovoked attack against the Arabs after Reagan is inaugurated. The danger in 1981 will come from the Palestinians. Unless President Reagan moves quickly toward a comprehensive peace treaty, they will conclude on the basis of his earlier statements that the United States has sold out totally to Israel and the only way of winning their rights is through military action. No Palestinian and no other serious Arab thinks that it would be possible for the Arabs to drive Israel into the sea. Their rationale is quite different. Most Arabs know that Israel would defeat them all soundly militarily even if Egypt were in the fray. They also know that in the course of a general war the countries of the Arabian Peninsula would inevitably be drawn in, and

Continued on back page

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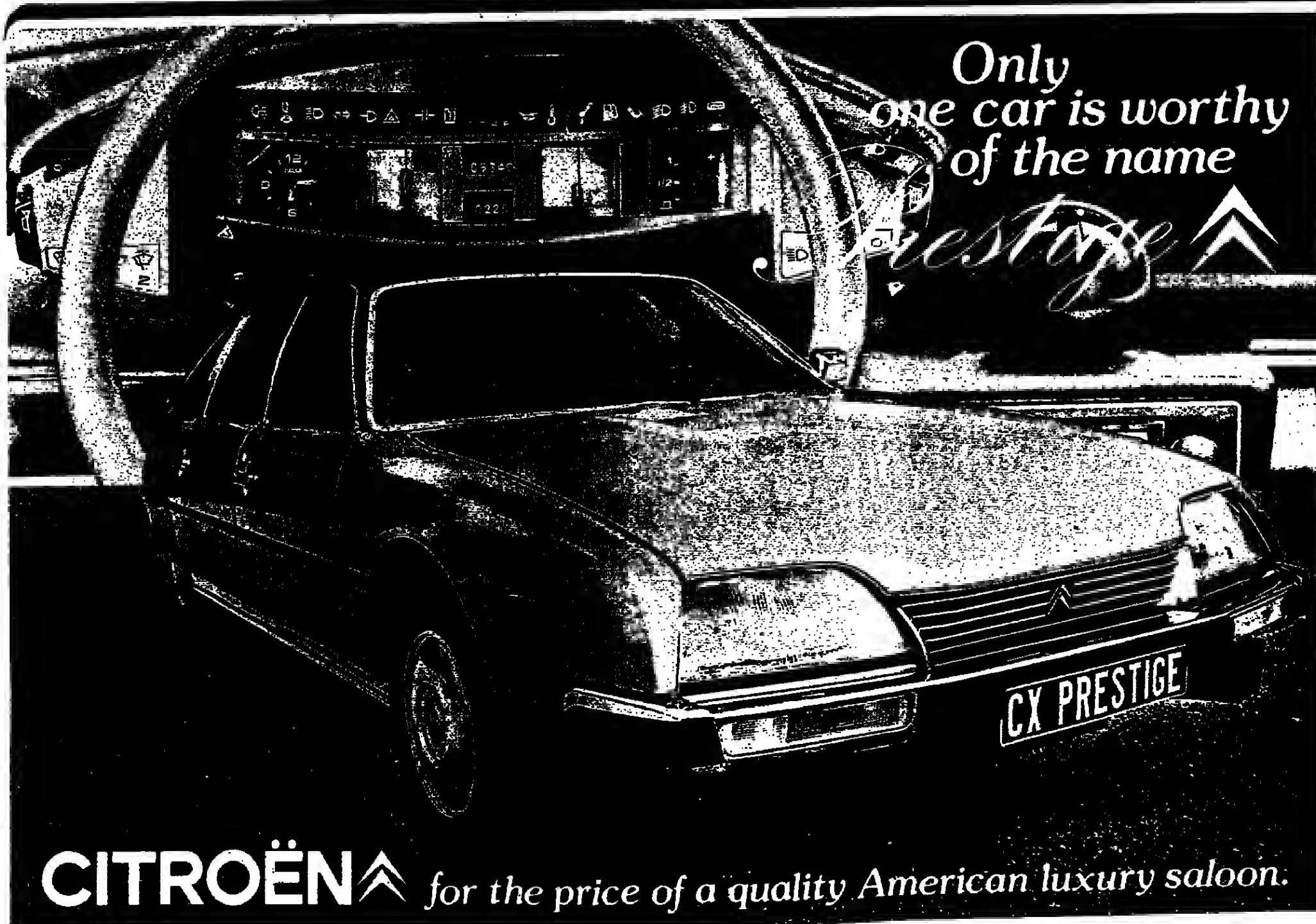
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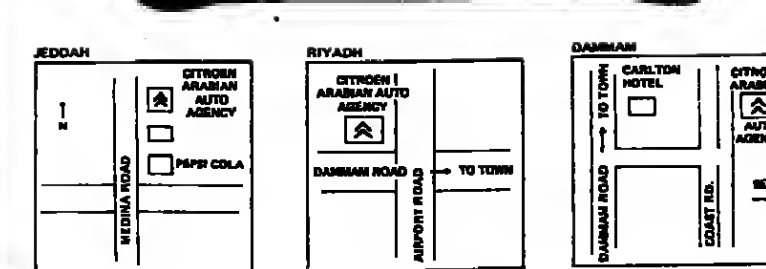
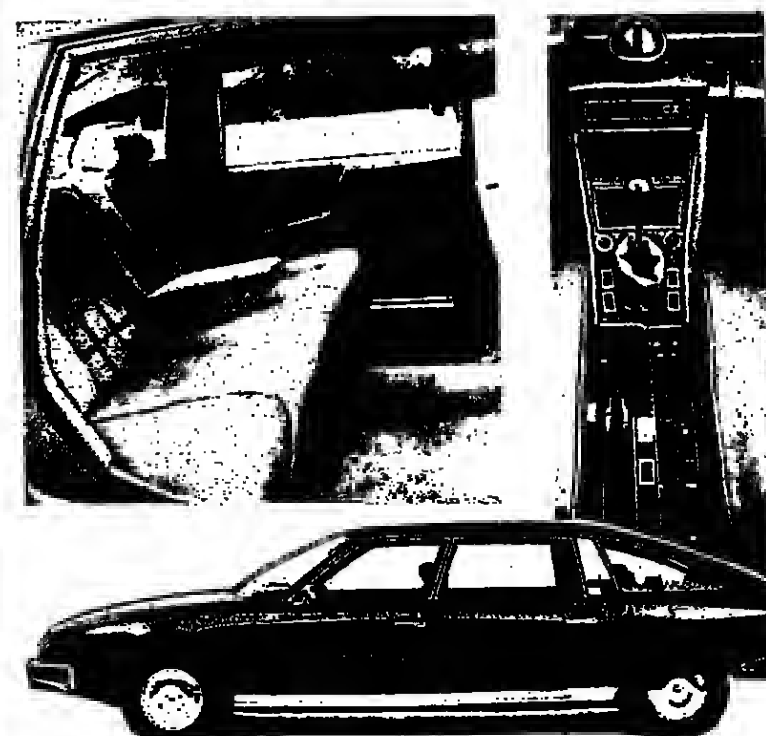


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CITROEN

Woman found dead after riot in Athens

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (AFP) — A 20-year-old woman was killed when police clashed with demonstrators commemorating the seventh anniversary of a student revolt against the Greek military dictatorship, an Athens hospital spokesman said Sunday night.

At least 15 persons were injured, including eight policemen, a journalist and a justice ministry official, police said. An estimated 100,000 persons took part in the parade, which ended in fighting near the United States Embassy. Over 30 persons were arrested.

The woman, identified as Stamatina Kanellopoulou, died from a blood clot in her brain, a spokesman for Ippokratia Hospital said. She had been found lying unconscious in an alley near the demonstration, but investigators did not yet know how she had been injured.

Andreas Papandrou, head of the Panhel-

lenic Socialist Movement, said "small groups of irresponsible elements and provocateurs of suspect origin" began the incidents.

Public Order Minister Dimitrios Davakis agreed, saying "anarchist and extremist elements" caused the confrontation, and thanked the General Confederation of Students in Greece for their "responsible" attitude during the march. The Confederation sponsored the event.

Witnesses said Maoist and Marxist-Leninist groups ignored police orders to avoid the Queen Sophia Avenue, which leads to the illuminated and heavily-guarded U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators then began attacking police, who responded with tear gas and nightsticks.

Socialist and Communist leaders of the demonstrations earlier had used megaphones to plead with the marchers to disperse, which most of them did, the witnesses said.

Former ally seeks Castro downfall

MIAMI, Florida Nov. 17 (AP) — Huber Matos, imprisoned for 20 years by Fidel Castro after having served as a commander in Castro's revolutionary army, says he is now dedicated to overthrowing the man he helped put in power in 1959.

"I have never had my doubts that we will return to a free Cuba," Matos, 41, said in a recent interview one year after his release from a Cuban prison. "I am firmly convinced that we will return. Prison, a long and harsh imprisonment, teaches you never to give up."

Since he was welcomed last year by thousands of Cuban-Americans at Miami's Tropical Park, Matos has put together an organization called Independent and Democratic Cuba.

"It is not a political party or a government in exile or just an exile organization," he said. "It is a group of fighters dedicated to the cause of free Cuba."

Matos said he was encouraged by such recent events as the freedom flotilla, in which more than 125,000 Cubans came to the United States, a shakeup in Castro's cabinet earlier in the year, the Polish workers' successful strike, and the Jamaican election of an anti-Castro prime minister.

"Cuba is fermenting and the resistance, whether active or passive, is there," said Matos. "Once the rebellion starts, nobody, not even Castro with all his military might, will be able to stop it."

"I will join the men in the battlefield," he said. "I no longer have the strength of a

European Security delegates hold secret debate

MADRID, Nov. 17 (AP) — The 35-nation European Security Conference went into its second week Monday with delegates debating behind closed doors on a wide range of subjects, including human rights, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and other mili-

Fidel Castro

young man, but I am a man of action."

A school teacher in Cuba Matos emerged as one of Castro's top commanders in the revolution against right-wing President Fulgencio Batista. Dubbed "The Lion of the Mountains" by Castro, Matos helped crush the Batista defenses by taking over the Moncada garrison in the final days of the dictator's regime.

After assuming power, Castro appointed Matos commander of the Camaguey province. In October 1959, 10 months after the revolution, Matos and 35 of his officers resigned in protest of the new government's Communist leanings.

Matos was convicted of treason and sentenced to 20 years in prison. He served the entire sentence.

any questions.

The delegates were dealing with how well the "Helsinki Final Act" has been implemented since it was drawn up by the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and

Thai ammo plant blast toll now 54

BANGKOK, Nov. 17 (AFP) — Rescue teams were Monday digging bodies from the rubble after Sunday's disastrous explosion in the Thai capital which demolished an arms factory and has claimed at least 54 lives so far.

Of those 24 died immediately in the blast which scarred acres of the packed residential area surrounding the weapons factory, and more than 30 people have died in the hospital from their injuries, the Thai supreme command reported early Monday.

Latest estimates say close to 400 people were injured in the trail of death and destruction that followed what has been described as the worst tragedy in Thai military history.

The blast ripped through greater Bangkok just before 10:30 Sunday morning, shattering windows nearly 10 kilometers away. It completely destroyed the Thai Army's ordnance department weapons plant, where an overtime shift was busy producing anti-tank rockets to boost Thailand's military supplies.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda ruled out any question of sabotage at the factory, saying a preliminary on-site investigation had shown the cause of the blast to be purely accidental. A fuller army and police investigation is expected to be completed this week.

The explosion is believed to have virtually crippled Thailand's production of anti-tank missiles. Military sources said that more than 1,000 of the weapons had been stored at the factory when the blast occurred.

Teams of firemen and rescue workers operated throughout the night under floodlights. Emergency relief funds have been set aside for the victims on the disaster and temporary housing has been found for the injured who have lost their homes.

Around the factory apartment blocks housing army families were ripped open and an area about 10 acres in extent was littered with the rubble from smashed buildings. Reports said that nearly every one of the families living close to the plant had at least one relative in hospital.

One cultist convicted

JONESTOWN, Guyana Nov. 17 (AP) — Two years after the People's Temple massacre that claimed more than 900 lives, only one person, 44-year-old Charles Beikman, has been jailed for taking part in one of history's worst tragedies.

Beikman — a cook and shoemaker for the Jonestown community where the Rev. Jim Jones led his followers in a mass murder-suicide on Nov. 18, 1978 — has been sentenced to three years for being an accomplice in the killing of Helen Amos and her three children at the temple's Georgetown headquarters.



Premier Prem

Haitian refugees back home after failed U.S. trip

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 17 (AP) — A group of 106 hungry and frightened Haitian refugees who had been marooned on tiny Cayo Lobos Island for 40 days returned Sunday to the impoverished homeland they had tried to flee.

Nine were carried off the Bahamian tender *Lady Moore* on stretchers as it docked in the Haitian capital. A doctor said about 25 of the refugees were taken to local hospitals and others were resting on cots awaiting medical examinations.

Many disembarked clutching their stomachs. They said they had not been given enough food during their three-day voyage.

Dr. Yves Renaud said most of the hospitalized refugees showed signs of beatings — including cracked ribs and bruises — as well as malnutrition. Authorities said most of the injuries apparently occurred when Bahamian police ejected the refugees last week from Cayo Lobos, an island off the coast of Cuba, and forced them aboard the tender. The Haitians went ashore there when the small craft attempting to take them to Florida ran into a storm in early October.

Haiti's minister for social affairs, Ulysses Pierre-Louis, said the government was formerly protesting to the Bahamas the treatment of the refugees. He said repeatedly that the refugees would not be punished and would be returned to their villages.

There had been concern among the refugees that they would be beaten and persecuted by the government for trying to escape to the U.S.

In an elaborate effort to prove the rumors wrong, the government a few days ago set up cots and food tables by the docks to welcome the arriving refugees. Although the press showed up the refugees didn't. Their boat was delayed by a storm.

Mulls tax cut

Reagan may stick with treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AFP) — The unratified strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union (SALT-II) must be improved, but not rejected, according to Richard Allen, one of President-elect Ronald Reagan's top foreign policy advisers.

In an interview in this week's edition of the magazine *U.S. News and World Report*, he said: "We can use the good parts of SALT-II and build from there." Allen, who advised Reagan throughout his electoral campaign, said, "It is not a choice between SALT-II and no SALT, but a question of a good SALT versus bad SALT."

In Los Angeles meanwhile, Reagan held talks with his 14 economic experts, who have been meeting since Friday, to discuss possible Federal spending reductions and tax cuts. Reagan and group chairman George Schultz declined to detail what, if any, decisions had been reached.

"We are going to do what I said throughout my campaign," Reagan said. "These are plans for implementation, reducing the cost of government, reducing the burden on the people and getting a prosperity that will be shared by all."

Allen's views on SALT, if shared by Reagan, would represent a departure from the Republican's stated wish to do away with SALT-II and try for a completely new arms pact with the Soviets. SALT-II, approved by both governments, is awaiting approval in the United States Congress.

"We should seek cooperation (with the Soviets)," Allen said. "But competition is already with us. We cannot refuse to compete."

Allen declined to say whether Reagan would lift the present embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, although the president-elect has said he was opposed to the ban.

"In general, trade (with the Soviet Union is

Gov. Reagan shied from bold plans

SACRAMENTO, California, Nov. 17 (AP) — When Ronald Reagan was elected governor of California 14 years ago, he came to the state capital with a mission — "to squeeze and cut and trim until he reduced the size of government."

But despite a huge voter mandate — even larger than his landslide election as president last week — Reagan found it far more difficult to impose his philosophy on balky lawmakers and entrenched bureaucrats than it had been to sell his ideas to voters.

Reagan's first 100 days as governor of California were tumultuous and frantic. His administration brought Hollywood glamor and excitement, confrontation politics, protest marches and angry demonstrations to Sacramento, the capital of California.

Dramatic initiatives aimed at fulfilling campaign promises in nearly a dozen areas were announced in rapid succession. But the most sweeping proposals were quickly trimmed back or withdrawn in the face of stiff resistance.

Reagan ordered an across-the-board, 10-per cent reduction in the budget of every state agency, then abandoned the policy a few

desirable," Allen said. "But it must take place under circumstances that clearly benefit U.S. national interests and that mesh with our long-term security needs."

On taxes, Reagan had suggested a 10 per cent reduction over three years, and a two per cent annual cut in the budget. "We now have a coordinated strategy," Schultz told reporters although he acknowledged some disagreements among the economists during the three-day meeting. He expressed doubt, however, that the 1982 budget would be balanced.

The chief Reagan economic adviser said a budget without deficit spending, could be submitted to Congress by 1982, the president-elect's target year during the campaign.

The situation Reagan would inherit "is very gloomy," Schultz said. "The rate of inflation is very high, the budget is hemorrhaging. It's a very bad scene... if we have had a recovery at all, it's a very fragile one."



Ronald Reagan

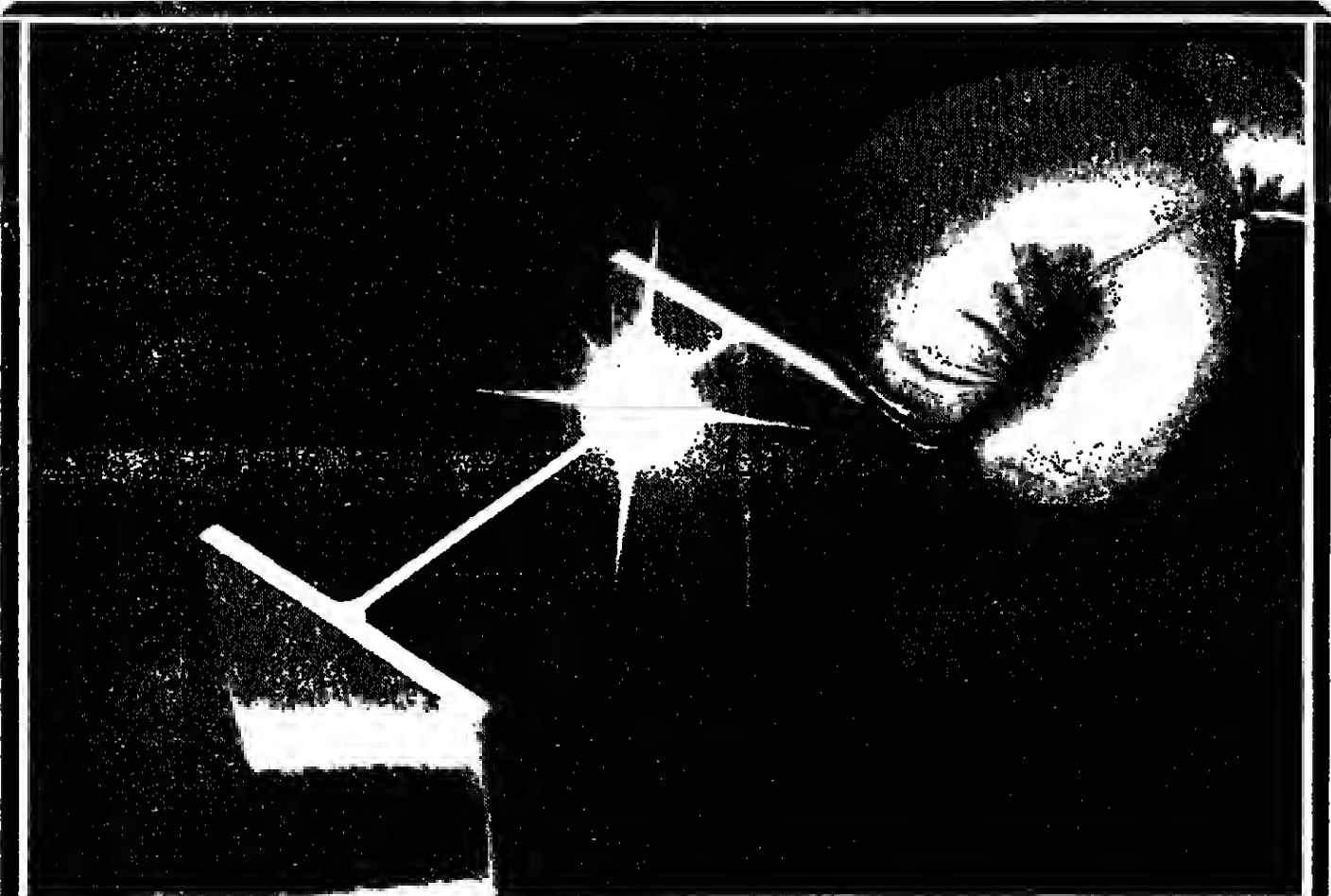
weeks later as impractical. But some initiatives had more lasting impact. He unveiled a three-part plan to control air and water pollution that put California in the vanguard of environmental regulation.

Despite campaign promises to reduce spending and government bureaucracy, at the end of his first 100 days in office, Reagan was supporting legislation, ultimately enacted, to impose the biggest tax increase in state history and create two major new regulatory agencies.

The governor said two weeks after his inauguration that he had no intention of seeking a tax increase. Fourteen days later, he proposed a \$254 million tax hike, and 30 days later, he boosted the increase by nearly \$700 million.

Reagan's first 100 days in 1967 were described by one political observer at the time as "the most tumultuous in state government history... a busy, noisy and, for the conservatives, a joyful period."

But before they were over, some conservative Republicans complained that Reagan had been quick to abandon the fight against government spending.



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Daily earnings : \$ 3.20

Sarjono's hope is his pedicab

JOGIAKARTA, Indonesia Nov. 17 (WP) — His jeans rolled above his calves, Sarjono slid into a jockey's crouch behind three passengers, pulled hard on the handlebars and grunted. The three-wheeled vehicle slowly rolled into action.

The Indonesian pedicab, called a becak, is the sole means of livelihood for Sarjono and thousands of other men from this city in central Java. Hundreds of becak crowd the narrow streets, impeding motor traffic.

Sarjono pedals past steamy, dimly-lit factories where dozens of women of all ages make batik cloth, past reeking lots where people sift through mountains of garbage looking for usable items. Old women walk bent under the weight of coconut-filled baskets on their backs. Old men push carts loaded with cans from which they sell the kerosene that most Indonesians use for cooking, lighting and heating.

He rides past rows and rows of soft-drink and cigarette peddlers, and other self-employed Indonesians who make barely enough to buy a day's meals.

According to a confidential World Bank report, the average Indonesian earns \$370 a year. "Life expectancy at birth—48 years—remains very low by international standards," the report said. "About 600,000 infants less than one year old die annually, over 100 million people do not have access to safe drinking water, almost 30 million people aged 15 and over remain illiterate. Daily wages in many parts of Indonesia are less than \$1."

Sarjono's life is typical. At age 29, he has driven a becak for the past four years. A junior high school dropout, he came to Jogjakarta, population 500,000, from the village of Wonosari, where his family farmed a small plot of land.

"I thought I could make more money here in the big city," he said.

Sarjono said he pedals about a dozen passengers more than 20 miles a day for average daily earnings of about \$3.20. That is more than he could make on the farm, but his expenses are higher.

One-quarter of his earnings each day goes just to lease his becak. The balance helps keep himself, his wife, his 7-year-old daughter and 5-year-old son alive.

"It's just enough for us, no more," Sarjono said.

Each day, he spends 80 cents for just over three quarts of rice, 32 cents for about three quarters of a pound of fish, 16 cents for vegetables and 10 cents for kerosene. If anything is left over, Sarjono can buy luxury items like milk, eggs, meat, fruit and sweets or clothes for the children.

There is rarely any money for entertainment. The children usually join their friends in front of a neighbor's television. Sarjono himself slams a ping-pong ball and forth past squawking chickens at a communally-constructed table in a friend's yard.

It is difficult, but Sarjono also tries to put a little money aside for the year's rent of \$45, paid in advance.

That buys a dark, dirt-floored room on one side of a bamboo-walled hut owned by another family that occupies the main chamber. Two beds are pushed together at the back of the room—one for Sarjono and his wife, the other for the children, a small table with a half dozen pots, pans, plates and cups and a kerosene stove in front of the beds serves as a kitchen. An area near the room's only door has a dusty coffee table and three chairs for receiving guests. A few calendars and photographs hang on the walls.

For a toilet, Sarjono's family and neighbors all share a hole in the ground partitioned off from the surrounding shacks. Next to that is another enclosure with a tub of water and a scoop for bathing.

Whether he sleeps with his family or in his becak, Sarjono rises at about 6 a.m. to begin looking for enough passengers to meet the day's expenses. Sometimes as many as four people squeeze into the buggy built for two up front. That means more money. But it also makes the journey through Jogjakarta's rutted, dirt roads and potholes more painful.

Up steep hills, Sarjono must dismount and push. When it rains, he attaches a roof to the buggy and fixes a piece of plastic across the front to keep passengers relatively dry.

A comprehensive world bank study released last year labeled work like becak-driving "low quality employment."

"Indonesia's fundamental labor surplus

problem," finding sustenance for its estimated 160 million people, "is not one of open unemployment so much as low returns to labor and the need for the poor to work extremely long hours, often in multiple occupations to earn a minimum living," the report concluded.

More dramatic displays of the disparity between rich and poor exist in Jakarta. Behind gleaming, glass skyscrapers and hotels in the heart of the city sprawl the Kam-pungs, densely packed collections of bamboo shacks and modest homes often bordering canals black with sewage. The poorest use the canals for bathing, washing and defecating.

"The Jakarta elite has been able to amass considerable wealth," Pieter-Evers wrote, "particularly since the beginning of the oil boom during the early 1970s."

During the past decade, the government has emphasized the export of natural resources, principally oil, expanding an economic sector that requires little labor.

During the current five-year economic plan that began last year, President Suharto has pledged to shift emphasis from the exploitation of raw materials to labor-intensive industries. The plan envisions per-capita income increasing to \$460 by 1984 and substantial increases in social services.



DETOUR: Traffic on Highway 101 near Eureka, California, is detoured under a freeway overpass following the collapse of part of the roadway in an earthquake recently. Two vehicles were thrown off the overpass by the force of the quake.

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Apartheid excludes maid from S. Africa's riches

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 17 (AP) — Nellie Mokghlat lives 16 kilometers from one of the world's most prosperous cities, but she has never been to the movies, eaten in a restaurant or had a vacation.

Like most of South Africa's one million domestic workers, Mrs. Mokghlat has little time or money for such diversions. The white-minority government's racial segregation policies, known as apartheid, in any case ban her from nearly all recreational facilities because she is black.

"My heart is sore. There's no happiness. My troubles are heavy and my life is crooked now," says this woman, resigned to a future of drudgery and the care of her retarded youngest child, Solomon, 24.

Six days a week she rises at 5 a.m., wraps the traditionally plaid blanket of the Sotho tribe around her freshly laundered print dress, balances a black plastic tote bag on top of her knitted hat, and begins the journey to her job. She is employed by white families in the suburbs north of Johannesburg, the economic capital of gold-rich South Africa.

When the commuter trains are delayed, the normal journey of 90 minutes can take up to four hours. She often stands the whole way, because younger residents of the black township of Soweto beat her to the seats.

Mostly Mrs. Mokghlat works as a washer-woman, scrubbing clothes in an employer's bathtub or in a tub in the yard behind a typically gracious house, complete with tennis court, pool and manicured garden. Many South African homes do not have washing machines because of the cheap labor drawn from the 20 million black majority.

"I grow six children by myself with washing," said Mrs. Mokghlat, a widow. The job brings in an average of eight dollars a day on days she works. "Once I ironed a wedding dress, but you need time for that big job."

In the evening she travels by bus and commuter train to her spartan three-room house, a standard, government-owned dwelling in the dusty township southwest of Johannesburg where more than one million blacks live.

The house is surrounded by a fence with a padlocked gate and barbed wire on top as protection against burglars, who are rampant in Soweto. Like Soweto houses, it has no electricity, hot water or indoor toilet. It rents for the equivalent of \$35 a month.

"It's not a nice house, but at least it is something," Mrs. Mokghlat said.

Unlike most domestic workers, Mrs. Mokghlat has never lived in the open-room servants' quarters attached to many white homes because of the responsibility she feels for her son.

"When he was a child he was very clever," she said. "He would tell you the thing that would happen tomorrow, like a witch doctor. But now the brains is gone and he is sick in the body. When I die, I don't know what will happen to him. I think this every day."

Peking painter held

PEKING, Nov. 17 (APF) — A young Peking painter was picked up for questioning by police after showing his works to a Western visitor at an official exhibition.

Zhong Ming, 30, a member of the official Peking Association for Research on Oil Painting, was released after half an hour of questioning at the Forbidden City police station, where officers are reputed to be particularly suspicious of contacts between Chinese and foreigners.

The police showed interest in Zhong when they noted that he was leaving the exhibition at the fine arts museum here talking to a foreigner, although works of markedly Western inspiration were on display.

Mrs. Mokghlat prepares dinner for Solomon and herself, cleans until the house is immaculate, and goes to bed by 9 p.m. On Sundays she washes their clothes. The routine is her whole life.

Servants who "live in" are separated from their families. The government forbids the children of maids and gardeners to live with them in neighborhoods reserved for whites. So unless the employer is prepared to risk a stiff fine, the children are raised by a grandmother in a black urban township or in a tribal homeland.

There are other smaller hardships in a society where the 4.4 million whites hold virtually all the cards.

In October, eight black nannies who took their white charges to a ballet concert at a white suburban recreation center in Johannesburg were denied entry because they did not have permits. Efforts by two white housewives to get official permission from the city council and local police for the nannies to watch the show were unsuccessful.

According to the law, blacks were allowed in the recreation center.

The relationship between servants and white "madams" and "masters" was exploded earlier this year in a controversial book called *Maids and Madams*, by Jacklyn Cook, a sociology lecturer at Rhodes University in Grahamstown. Its publication resulted in a series of newspaper articles, followed by irate letters to the editor from white employers, many complaining that domestic servants get more than they deserve.

Miss Cook conducted 225 interviews over three years in the Eastern Cape province — 50 with employers and 175 with servants. She found that monthly wages ranged from \$5 to \$80 and that almost 75 per cent of the full-time domestic workers earned less than \$40 a month. All the workers in the sample received some food daily, but in 86 per cent of the cases the food was rationed. Only 18 per cent ate the same food as their employers.

Sixty-two per cent of the workers said they were provided with a uniform, but it was not uncommon for this to serve as the employee's Christmas present. In a few cases employers sold their old clothes to their servants.

The average full-time worker, according to the study, was on the job 59 hours a week. It also found that 34 per cent of all the domestics interviewed received one week's holiday or less each year.

Miss Cook wrote that the accommodation for residential domestic workers is frequently squalid, bare and cramped, and that only three out of the 175 domestics in the survey had access to a bathroom. Only one had hot water available for her personal use. One maid said she had to wash in the toilet with water from the kitchen.

Asked about the worst aspect of their jobs, some servants replied:

— "Cooking the dog's food and not eating it."

— "The children are rude. They don't count us as people."

— "Not being allowed to set in the kitchen."

Meanwhile, the domestic workers and employers Project is trying to help servants form a nationwide association in which they can learn to take collective action.

Sue Gordon, DWEP's national organizer, said her Johannesburg office receives at least 10 complaints a day from domestics who have been dismissed without notice. Servants are legally entitled to at least a month's notice or pay, she said.

"One of the most appalling things that makes us deeply angry is that some maids work for 10, 20 or 30 years and the employer says 'You're too old to work' now and you should go home, so goodbye' — with no pay for long service."

Japan rejects charges by EEC

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP) — The Japanese government Monday rejected charges by the European Economic Community (EEC) that Japanese exporters are responsible for the economic difficulties now being experienced in EEC countries. But it declared it would continue advising private companies to avoid shipping an undue amount of goods to any particular market.

Foreign Minister Masuoka observed that the trade imbalance between Japan and the EEC may lead to protectionist pressure within Western countries. He said Japan was against such action and wanted the imbalance to be corrected through increased EEC exports to Japan. Community firms should do more in this direction, he said.

Japan was ready to examine any practical ideas the EEC cared to put forward with the object of improving and developing their relations. Japan sought increased cooperation with the EEC in the sectors of industry and North-South dialogue, as well as in the trade sector.

These views were put forward in a formal communique, an initiative out of keeping with normal Japanese practice, as this country usually prefers to use diplomatic channels. The communique came after a visit to the

European commission last month by Saburo Okita, Japanese external trade relations minister, at that time he said Tokyo would clarify its position on trade matters prior to the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels Nov. 24 and 25.

During the October meeting the EEC side asked Japan to act in order to correct the trade imbalance community officials were specially keen to ease Japanese pressure in the motor and television sectors. The talks were held as the EEC's deficit with Japan this year was forecast at \$9,000 million against last year's \$5,100 million.

Saturday's communique here recognizes the EEC's economic problems, but omits any proposals for restricting exports. It merely advises companies to go easy on shipments. The Japanese government is currently stressing that the trade figures need to be seen in an overall context allows for invisible earnings, for example.

The communique further emphasizes that Japan has no intention of taking any special measures to trim its own current account deficits. In the medium and long term it will continue boosting Japanese home market growth. Japan said it was ready for talks with the EEC commission on particular problems that EEC exporters may be encountering in their attempts to sell in Japan.

Giant oil slick threatens beaches of Gulf countries

BAHRAIN, Nov. 17 (R) — Gulf countries are pressing for an emergency meeting on plans to fight a giant oil slick which threatens the coasts of five countries, Gulf oil sources said Monday. The long slick has already contaminated beaches in Qatar, Iran and Bahrain and is expected to hit the United Arab Emirates (UAE) shore soon, they said. Some parts of the Saudi coast are also affected. The governments are pressing Kuwait to hold an early meeting. There is a 1978 agreement on protecting Gulf waters from pollution.

The slick, by far the largest ever in the Gulf, came mostly from the oil rig Ron Tapmeyer which blew off in October as it was drilling in Saudi Arabian waters north of Bahrain.

An estimated 80,000 barrels of oil poured into the sea before the well was capped. Another 20,000 barrels are thought to have come from Saudi Arabia's main crude loading terminal, Ras Tammurah, where a pipe broke in August.

Worst affected so far is Qatar. Qatar general petroleum officials estimated the clean-up could cost about \$7 million.

Anti-pollution teams of soldiers, boy scouts and volunteers, are digging trenches to catch the oil as it comes ashore. Others are laying booms on the sea around desalination plants to protect Qatar's water supplies.

In Bahrain, health minister Ali Fakhrro told Reuters 300 men were working full-time to clean beaches covered by 1,000 barrels of oil.

Oman to spend \$20 billion in five years

MUSCAT, Oman, Nov. 17 (AP) — The Sultanate of Oman has announced a new five-year development plan with a spending target of \$20.5 billion, a top foreign ministry official announced Sunday.

Omani State Minister for Foreign Affairs Qais Abdulmunim Zawawi told reporters an estimated \$6 billion would be spent on development in 1981. He said the previous 1976-1980 plan was expected to reap \$19.3 billion in net revenue.

The new plan, to be put into effect beginning next year, will give high priority to stimulating the private sector with allocations of \$121.8 million. Agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, mining and handicrafts, in which the private sector would be involved, will receive an allocation totalling \$378 million.

Other allocations were listed as follows: small project grants: \$44.8 million, housing: \$280 million; roads and ports: \$935.2 million, telecommunications: \$175 million.

The government will also share development expenditure with Petroleum Development Oman (Ltd), committing a total of 1.5 billion. Oman's crude oil exports, now at just over 300,000 barrels per day, recently registered a marginal decrease despite projections that exports would reach a targeted 360,000 barrels a day in 1980.

Although Oman is a minor producer, oil production dominates the economy of the Gulf nation of 1.5 million inhabitants.

Petroleum Minister Said Ahmad Shanfari said in a radio broadcast that Oman would maintain a daily average oil output of 340,000 barrel during the new plan.

Earlier this year Oman nearly doubled the estimates of its recoverable oil reserves from 1.52 billion barrels to 2.24 billion barrels.

Oman inaugurates new road

MUSCAT, Nov. 17 — An inauguration ceremony was held under the auspices of Sayid Fahad Mohamood Saeed, vice-premier for legal affairs on the opening of a party of 780 kms long Nizwa-Thamret road.

The ceremony was held Sunday at a point of 60 kms, of the total 200 kms stretch that has been completed.

In an address on the occasion, the minister of communications, Sayid Salim Nasir Bu-Saidi said, this vital project will contribute, among other matters, to link the north of

Balanced budget expected in U.S. by 1983 -- Reagan

LOS ANGELES, California, Nov. 17 (AP) — The United States may have a balanced budget by 1983, President-elect Ronald Reagan's chief Economic Advisor, George Schultz, said after a weekend gathering. Reagan held here with 14 of his experts. Reagan said his administration would apply everything he had promised during his election campaign with the aim of reducing the cost of government and the burden the public had to bear, while furthering prosperity that would be shared by all.

Reagan's program includes a 10 per cent cut in federal taxes over a three-year period, and an annual two per cent reduction in the federal budget. Schultz said there was some disagreement at the Los Angeles meeting, but the participants had worked out a coordinated strategy.

He doubted that the U.S. budget could be brought into balance in 1982, but there was a chance of this in 1983, as Reagan had pledged. Balance may even be achieved before then, Reagan was on record as saying. Schultz affirmed that the American economy was in a worse state than recent reports had indicated. A serious situation was being handed over to Reagan, with very high inflation and a fast-leaking budget. An upturn may be under way, but it was a very small one, he also said.

The incoming president was due in Washington for a meeting with President Jimmy Carter and members of his transitional team. Reagan was meeting the leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

West Germany may provide Soviets with credit of \$5.4b

FRANKFURT, Nov. 17 (R) — A West German magazine has said that a consortium of 20 West German banks would provide the Soviet Union with a credit of \$5.4 billion at presidential terms to finance the building of a natural gas pipeline in Siberia.

The weekly *Der Spiegel* said Sunday the loan, the biggest extended to Moscow by West German bankers, would be repaid in deliveries of natural gas.

A spokesman for Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank and leader of the consortium, confirmed that talks about a gas pipeline credit took place late last month and early this month in Düsseldorf.

But he could not confirm the details of *Spiegel*'s report and said further negotiations were expected towards the end of the year. The magazine said terms for the loan had already been set at 7 1/2 per cent interest over a 10-year repayment period. If confirmed, these would be more favorable than conditions set for any recent credit to Soviet Bloc states.

Spiegel said that West German consumers would effectively compensate for the low interest rate by paying higher prices for the gas. The magazine said the loan would finance the purchase of pipe from the West German steelmaker Mannesmann AG. Compressors and cooling systems would also be bought from West German firms. *Spiegel* did not mention whether the Bonn government had agreed to underwrite any of the credit.

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Japan against high prices of spot market

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (R) — Japan is maintaining its policy of not approving imports of high-priced oil bought on the spot market, trade ministry officials said Monday. But they refused to comment on a report in the influential daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* which quoted oil industry sources as saying the government had set a \$36-a-barrel ceiling on spot crude oil purchases.

It said the ministry's tightened "administrative guidance" was designed to curb soaring spot market prices and stem overseas criticism that Japanese companies were refusing to buy oil at higher prices to help make up shortfalls in supplies from Iraq and elsewhere. Industry sources said that if the report were true, it would mean that Japanese importers could not buy oil on the spot market where prices have risen recently above \$40 a barrel.

Japan announced early in October that it would not approve purchases of unduly high-priced oil on the spot market in line with a general agreement reached in Paris at a special meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Japanese importers were severely criticized in November last year when they bought costly spot oil immediately after the U.S. hostages were seized in Tehran and Iran suspended oil shipments to the United States.

The industry sources said Japan had no oil supply problems at present because of a 112-day stockpile of crude oil and oil products.

The Japanese Petroleum Association said Japan imported 134 million barrels of crude oil last month of which about 10 per cent came from the spot market. It said the average cost of the oil, including spot purchases, was \$34.37 a barrel on a Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) basis, down 23 cents from the September average.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.50	8.50
Belgian Franc (1,000)	105.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.79	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	179.00	173.50	172.25
Dutch Guilder (100)	157.00	—	150.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.40	4.45
Emirati Dirham (100)	—	89.00	90.25
French Franc (100)	73.00	75.00	74.25
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	75.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	43.00
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	36.00	31.00	36.50
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.50	—	15.80
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.00	11.02
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—	12.26
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	94.00	93.20
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	83.00	81.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.70
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	8.00	8.00	7.97
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.50	91.50
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.50
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	44.50	45.25
Swiss Franc (100)	189.00	193.00	192.75
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.00	85.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	44.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.325
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.15	72.95
Gold kg.	—	65,600.00	—
10 Tola bar	—	7,650.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Hajj Company for Currency Exchange and Finance, Jeddah. Tel: 20815.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Northern Province	Engineering and consultancy services to water and sewage network in Donat Al-Jandal and Talmah	—	500	Dec. 6
Municipality of Buraidah	Construction of three parking areas	—	300	Nov. 25
Municipality of Jeddah	Supply of wired enclosures for plants, agricultural implements, seeds, nurseries and light and heavy machinery	36	3000	Dec. 2
Ministry of Education	Construction of intermediate school buildings consisting of 18 and 12 classrooms in different regions	16/M	6000	Dec. 13
Department of Education, Tabuk	Construction of Ardah, Fajr and Lahy school buildings	11	200	Nov. 24
Municipality of Ahsa	Construction of a meat and vegetable market in Batalia	1	200	Dec. 28
" " "	Construction of a meat and vegetable market in Sir'obah	2	200	Dec. 28
" " "	Construction of a meat and vegetable market in Shaqiq	3	200	Dec. 28

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 1980 — 9TH MOHARRAM, 1401

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
3	Majd	Bamaodah	Bagged Barley	29.10.80
5	Saudi Prince	O. Trade	General/Steel/Tiles	14.11.80
6	Interhamony	A.A.	Bagged Barley	16.11.80
7	Dorthe Oldendorff	Alfreza	Containers/General	15.11.80
8	Lara	SSMSC	Rice/Durum	7.11.80
10	Obestain	Kanoo	Const. & Beldg. Materials	16.11.80
11	Ramala	Feyez	General	15.11.80
18	Odysseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	16.11.80
19	Tauri Arrow	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	15.11.80
20	Ville de Reims	M.T.A.	Containers/General	16.11.80
21	Pereira D'Eca	Gulf	Flour/Pastmos	25.10.80
23	Freezer Prince	O.C.E.	Reefer	9.11.80
25	Hella Pilot	Orr	Const. Materials/Timb.	13.11.80
26	Georgios K	Red Sea	General	11.11.80
28	Mera Artico	O.C.E.	Reefer	9.11.80
30	Atlantic Freezer	A.E.T.	Containers	16.11.80
35	Nikolay Golovanov	Sadaka	Containers/Loading	16.11.80
36	Ming Cheer	Abushal	Timber	16.11.80
38	Isa 1	O.C.E.	Reefer	16.11.80
40	Gladier Gris	Algezarah	Flour/General	16.11.80
42	Aala Serenity	Orr	Ro Ro	15.11.80
Ro Ro 3	Mercandian carrier 2	Orr	Ro Ro	16.11.80
Ro Ro 2	Mercandian Exporter 2	Orr	Ro Ro	16.11.80

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 09.01.1401 — 17.11.1980 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
1	Marsalan	Gosabti	Barley in Bags	13.11.80
2	Grigwen	Kanoo	Bulk Barlytas	14.11.80
8	Kora Maria	Gulf	Loading Urea	16.11.80
13	Klaus Shoke	Al Seada	Rice, Pipes In Gen	14.11.80
16	Nedlloyd Maltimore	Kanoo	Gen/Conts	15.11.80
17	San Stefano	Star Mav	Frozen Cargo	15.11.80
20	Nopal Branco	Rezyat	Cars	17.11.80
25	Ibn Al Suwaidi	Kanoo	Containers	18.11.80
27	Canadian Express	Alasada	General	15.11.80
28	Hon Woo	O.C.E.	General	13.11.80
29	Ling Yung	Orr	General	16.11.80
30	Torrana	Barber	Gen/Conts	16.11.80
31	Ibn Sina	Kanoo	General	16.11.80
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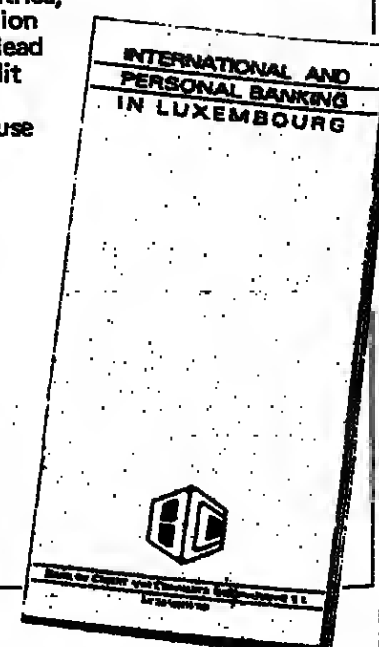
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الدولار

SDR حقوق السحب الخاصة

Interbank Spot Dollar Middle Rates at London

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR

	November 14
Britain	2.4070 - 2.4085
Switzerland	1.7121 - 1.7140
Italy	901.75 - 902.50
France	4.4990 - 4.5120
W. Germany	1.9004 - 1.9045
Netherlands	2.9825 - 2.9840
Belgium	3.4900 - 3.4920
Denmark	5.8500 - 5.8530
Norway	4.9910 - 5.0020
Sweden	4.9225 - 4.9260
Spain	112.70 - 113.00
Austria	13.470 - 13.490
Canada	1.1655 - 1.1681
Finland	75.500 - 75.505
Greece	3.7600 - 3.7618
	41.80 - 41.70

ESTERLING RATES الجني

Late Spot Sterling Rates at London

	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
U.S. Dollar	1.28818	1.29135
Australian Dollar	1.10280	1.10851
Canadian Dollar	1.75253	1.75326
Belgian Franc	30.3571	30.3890
Canadian Dollar	1.53917	1.53925
Deutsche Mark	2.47635	2.48158
French Franc	1.65243	1.65445
Irish Punt	82.9000	82.9000
Japanese Yen	112.5	115.40
Japanese Yen	273.690	275.578
Dutch Guilder	2.85827	2.86439
West German Mark	2.47635	2.48158
Pound Sterling	5.33717	5.33963
Saudi Arabian Riyal	4.97032	4.98284
Spanish Peseta	165.486	165.615
Saudi Rial	5.51045	5.51343
Danish Kroner	7.53283	UNIAVE
Eurodollar Euro	32.365	32.365
Malaysian Ringgit	2.77635	2.77635
Kuwait Dirham	4.04272	4.04912
Singapore Dollar	2.77635	2.77635
South African Rand	0.994207	0.995875
Botswana Pula	2.54281	2.54281
U.A.E. Dirham	4.75081	4.75250
Venezuelan Bolivar	5.35851	5.34312

THE ECU

The European Community (EC)
Commission reported the following
exchange rates for the ECU based on

	November 14
USA	2.9045 - 2.9055
Canada	2.2519 - 2.2535
Switzerland	4.1180 - 4.1210
W. Germany	4.4995 - 4.5100
France	10.5990 - 10.6100

Netherlands	4,3575-4,3675		
Iceland Cr.	71.25-72.00		
Belgium Fr.	73.54-73.89		
Sweden	10,3775-10,3875		
Denmark	13,0025-13,0075		
Norway	11,9775-11,9875		
Italy	2,188,025-2,172,50		
Spain	164.00-164.25		
Portugal	124.30-124.80		
Austria	32.48-32.58		
Switzerland	112.25-112.35		
Ireland	12,280-12,275		

DM	المارك		
		Frankfurt	Foreign Exchange Fixings
		Nov. 14	Nov. 12
USA		1,9025	1,9052
Britain		4,5900	4,6000
Ireland		7,7250	7,7300
Canada		1,6048	1,6110
Netherlands		82,280	82,213
Switzerland		9,1120	9,1130
Belgium		8,230	8,234
France		43,180	43,240
Denmark		30,700	30,750
Norway		38,118	38,020
Sweden		44,420	44,330
Italy		2,100	2,100
Spain		1,109	1,118
Spain		2,522	2,514
Portugal		3,075	3,075
Japan		8,000	8,000
Finland		50,540	50,680

Friday prices for a basket of 12 currencies		Fixed prices set at the official Brussels	
		November 14	
FR/Lux Con.	9,1675		
Deutsche Mark	2,3591		
Dutch Guilder	2,7793		
Pound Sterling	8,5581		
Denish Kron.	7,8682		
French Franc	6,5302		
Italian Lira	213,37		
Irish Pound	8,6850		
US Dollar	1,3452		
Swiss Franc	2,0649		
Spanish Peseta	102,296		
Swedish Krona	5,7611		
Norwegian Krone	8,7818		
Canadian Dollar	5,0594		
Portuguese Escudo	68,7038		
Austrian Schilling	14,1458		
Finnish Markka	8,0425		
Japanese Yen	288,42		
Greek Drachma	UNAVAIL.		

GOLD	الذهب		
		Closing Gold Prices	(in US Dollars per troy ounce)
		Nov. 13	Nov. 11
London		620.50	603.50
Paris		620.28	603.60
Frankfurt		617.60	604.25
Zurich		622.50	595.50
Hong Kong		617.34	604.81

COMMODITIES		اسعار السلع والمعادن	
London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices		لندن	
(Midday Session)		Nov. 13 Closing	Nov. 14 Closing
Pounds sterling/metric ton (except Silver)			
ALUMINIUM	الالومنيوم		
		£ per tonne	
		September	921-800-803
		December	965-985
		March	965-985
		June	975-976
		July	1020-1319
		September	1041-1037
		December	1051-1050
		Total Volume: 4,199 lots of 10 tonnes.	
RUBBER		مطاط	
		£ per tonne	
No. 1 RSS		September	69.50-60.50
December		61.75-62.00	61.75-62.25
January		62.75-63.25	63.00-61.50
Market closed very quiet			
COPPER		نحاس	
		£ per tonne	
Wirebar		September	60.70-61.00
December		61.80-62.00	61.80-61.70
January		62.50-62.75	62.50-62.75
April-June		67.00-67.10	67.40-67.50
July-Sept.		72.00-72.00	72.00-72.00
Oct-December ..		73.00-73.10	73.40-73.40
Jan.-March		76.00-76.10	76.30-76.40
Apr.-June		78.00-78.10	78.20-78.30
July-Sept.		81.00-82.00	82.10-82.40
Terminal market closed quiet slightly			

LEAD		ريصاص	
		2 p per tonne	
Cash	336-339.25	337-337.25	
Three months	336-339	337-339.50	
Settle	2,950 ton	5,100 ton	
		Market barely steady	
NICKEL		نيكل	
		2 p per tonne	
Cash	2530-2540	2545-2580	
Three months	2540-2545	2545-2580	
Settle	114 ton	84 ton	
		Market quiet	
SILVER		فضة	
		Pence per troy ounce	
Spot	771.5-772	763-764	
Three months	775-780	760.5-761.5	
Settle	38 weeks	27 weeks	
		Market steady	
SUGAR		سكر	
		Super Prof. Comm. Conn.	
		2 p per long ton	
		Daily price	
January	370.00-365.50	372.00-370.00	
March	376.00-375.00	378.50-376.50	
May	378.00-377.00	380.50-378.50	
July	380.00-379.00	382.50-380.50	
August	374.00-364.00	380.00-365.00	
October	385.00-394.75	377.50-376.00	
December	381.00-380.00	380.00-380.00	
March	385.00-384.00	387.00-387.00	
		Future volume: 14,917 tons of 50 tonnes each	
		Tone: Barely steady	
ROBUSTA COFFEE		بن	
		2 p per tonne	
November	940-975	958-955	
January	1002-1001	974-969	
March	985-984	977-976	
May	985-984	980-976	
July	985-985	982-980	
September	1000-1000	1000-988	
March	1050-1050	1020-1020	
		Total Sales: 1,855 tons of 5 tonnes	

ZINC		الزئبق	
C per tonne			
Cash	6900-6945	6495-6545	
Three months	6840-6945	6510-6620	
Sales	1,520 tons	650 tons	
Market firm			
High Grade			
Cash	6900-6945	6495-6545	
Three months	6840-6945	6510-6620	
Sales	Nil ton	Nil ton	
Market idle			
ZINC		الزئبق	
C per tonne			
Cash	222.25-228	209-230.50	
Three months	209-230.50	240.5-241	

Sales	2,750 tons	3,250 tons
Market clearing		

<p>السوق العالمية Capital International Stock Market Indices</p>		
<p>Capital International Stock Market Indices</p>		
<p>Nov. 56 May 67</p>		

<p>السويا SOYBEAN MEAL</p>		
November	341.00	332.00
December		332.00
January		338.00

<p>القطن COTTON</p>		
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Pittsburgh fights back

Late Bradshaw strike winner

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP) — Terry Bradshaw fired a 3-yard touchdown pass to Lynn Swann with 11 seconds to play to give Pittsburgh an emotion-charged 16-13 victory over the Cleveland Browns Sunday and lift the defending champion Steelers right back into the thick of the National Football League playoff chase.

The triumph pulled the Steelers, losers of three in a row earlier this year, even with Cleveland at 7-4, one game behind first-place Houston in the tough Central Division of the American Conference.



Lynn Swann

The Oilers raised their record to 8-3 by edging the Chicago Bears 10-6 behind a career-high 206 yards by NFL rusing leader Earl Campbell.

Cleveland appeared to have the game won at 13-7 after stopping Pittsburgh with a goal-line stand with less than three minutes to play. After failing to move the ball, the Browns took an intentional safety, and a free kick gave the Steelers possession at their 46 yard line.

Bradshaw, who earlier threw a 10-yard scoring pass to Jim Smith, fired completions of 24 yards to Theo Bell and 23 yards to Swann. Then Bradshaw was hit hard by Lyle Alzado after throwing an incomplete pass. He limped off the field with 25 seconds to play, but trotted right back on the field.

A holding penalty against safety Clarence Scott moved the ball to the 3, and Bradshaw found Swann open on the left edge of the end zone for the winning score.

Campbell carried 31 times against the Bears in his best as a pro, raising his season total to 1,300 yards on 245 carries in 11 games. Houston's scoring came on an 8-yard flip by Gifford Neilsen to Tim Wilson on a fake field goal play just before halftime, and a 29-yard field goal by Tom Fritsch.

Elsewhere, Ron Jaworski threw two touchdown passes to lead the Philadelphia Eagles to a 24-0 romp over the Washington Redskins. It was the Eagles' seventh straight win and raised their record to 10-1, the best in the NFL.

Buffalo moved into first place in the AFC East, one game ahead of New England, by posting its first shutout of the season, 14-0 over Cincinnati. Joe Ferguson threw 16 yards

to Jerry Butler for one touchdown and Roland Hooks ran 5 yards for the other.

A 44-yard pass from Vince Ferragamo to Preston Dennard on a flea-flicker play set up Elvis Peacock's 1-yard touchdown late in the third quarter, and gave the Los Angeles Rams a 17-14 decision over the New England Patriots.

Steve Bartkowski fired three touchdown passes and ran for another score as the Atlanta Falcons rolled to their fifth consecutive triumph, 31-13 over the winless New Orleans Saints. The win kept the Falcons one game ahead of Los Angeles in the AFC West.

Rookie Curtis Dickey scored the game's only touchdown on a 1-yard run in the first quarter, and Steve Mike-Mayer booted a 43-yard field goal to give the Baltimore Colts a 10-9 squeaker over the Detroit Lions. Eddie Murray kicked three field goals for the Lions but missed a 44-yard try with 29 seconds left.

Tommy Kramer completed 24 of 37 passes for 324 yards and two touchdowns, and Ted Brown added a pair of TD runs as the Minnesota Vikings outscored Tampa Bay 38-30. The Vikings moved into a first-place tie with Detroit in the NFC Central.

Tampa Bay's Doug Williams completed 30 of 55 passes for 486 yards and four TDs in a losing effort.

Danny White threw three scoring passes, and Tony Dorsett rushed for 126 yards including an 11-yard TD as the Dallas Cowboys rallied to beat the St. Louis Cardinals 31-21. St. Louis had fashioned a 21-7 half-time lead on three long scoring plays: Jim Hart's passes of 69 yards to Mel Gray and 60 yards to Pat Tilley, and Otis Anderson's 51-yard run.

Craig Morton passed for 306 yards and two touchdowns to carry the Denver Broncos from a 17-3 deficit to a 31-24 victory over the New York Jets. It was Morton's first 300-yard game in four seasons with the Broncos.

Rookie David Woodley completed 18 of 25 passes, including scoring tosses of 15 yards to Nat Moore and 8 yards to Tony Nathan, to lift the Miami Dolphins to a 17-13 victory over the San Francisco 49ers. It was the eighth straight loss for San Francisco.



Craig Morton

Hamilton reaches Grey Cup on 4th quarter touchdowns

HAMILTON, Canada, Nov. 17 (AP) — Dave Marler passed to Gord Paterson for two touchdowns as Hamilton scored 18 points in the fourth quarter Sunday en route to a 24-13 victory over the Montreal Alouettes.

The come-from-behind victory gave the Tiger-cats their first Eastern Football Conference title since 1972 and set up the first ever Grey Cup showdown between Hamilton and Edmonton Eskimos. The Grey Cup game is scheduled to be played in Toronto next Sunday.

The Eskimos reached the Canadian Football League finals for the fourth straight year when they beat Winnipeg Blue Bombers Saturday in the Western Football Conference final in Edmonton.

Hamilton and Montreal were locked in a defensive struggle for the first three quarters of the game and it wasn't until Hamilton running back Obie Graves broke loose for a

55-yard gain to the Montreal nine on the final play of the third quarter that the crowd had much to cheer about.

Two plays later, Marler hit Paterson with a three-yard scoring pass.

On Montreal's first play from scrimmage after the kickoff, running back Alvin (Skip) Walker fumbled a handoff from quarterback Gerrym Bantillo and Hamilton recovered the ball. Three plays later the Tiger-cats took the lead or the first time with a 32-yard field goal by Bernie Ruoff.

Hamilton's special team set up the second Paterson touchdown when punt returner David Shaw took a Gerry McGrath punt 66 yards to the Montreal 16. Again it only took Hamilton three plays to be score. This time Marler and Paterson connected on a four-yard scoring pass.

McGrath accounted for all Montreal's points with field goals of 37, 32, 27 and 21 yards and a 48-yard single.

3rd Benson title goes to McEnroe

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 17 (AP) — John McEnroe beat Gene Mayer 6-3, 6-3 at Wembley arena Sunday to win the Benson and Hedges tennis championship for the third straight year.

It was McEnroe's last competitive tournament of the year, during which he has collected close to half a million dollars in prize money. He earned another \$36,450 by winning this one.

A crowd of 8,500 tried to work up some excitement by splitting into rival factions and shouting encouragement to the two players, but the tennis was often dull.

McEnroe came straight to Wembley after losing to Bjorn Borg in the Swedish Open final in Stockholm last Monday. He moved comfortably through the week's matches without reaching his best form.

Mayer won \$18,225 as runner-up. He gained an early service break in each of the first two sets, but failed to hold his lead in the long.

Meanwhile, in Taiwan, top-seeded Chu Ivan Lendl beat second-seeded Boris Becker of the United States 6-7, 6-3, 6-7, 6-6 in a best-of-five final singles match Sunday in the \$75,000 Taipei tennis championship.

The 19-year-old Czech won \$13,125, while Becker received \$6,525. Becker was the 1978 singles title here.

Lendl was fined \$200 when he tossed his tennis racket after he missed a shot in the third game of the second set. Lendl's coach almost hit a side-linesman, an official of the tournament said.

Teacher could take only the first set after tie-breaker, and lost the next two sets of Lendl. In the fourth set, Teacher, trailing 5-1 in games and with a 40-15 advantage, was forced in to a tiebreaker when Lendl blew a backhand return.

Lendl won the tiebreaker and the set after Teacher netted his forehead volley with the score at 6-5 in Lendl's favor.

Two semifinalists, John Austin of the United States and Ramesh Krishnam of India each won \$3,450.

In the all-American doubles match Sunday night, top-seeded Teacher and Bruce Manson easily beat fourth-seeded pair of Paul and Ferdi Taygan 6-4, 6-0. Teacher and Manson each won \$1,950, while Austin and Taygan each received \$1,162.

In women's tennis, Andrea Jaeger cashed in on Tracy Austin's hamstring injury Sunday to capture the \$125,000 Florida Federation women's tennis tournament.

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A Philadelphia story

Pennant pride infects Phillies fan

By Jacqueline Osherow

(This past October, the Phillies won their first World Series in their 80 years of professional baseball. Jacqueline Osherow, who works for the New York Department of Social Services, relates the thrill of that moment.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT) — When I was growing up in Philadelphia, I didn't understand much about baseball pennants and championships. I thought participation in the great fall event was decided by rotation, like getting to play with the jump rope at recess. I figured that if we waited long enough, we'd get our turn.

Eventually I noticed the same names cropping up year after year. I chose to root for the Orioles and the Cardinals because they were pretty birds, and then for the Mets because my grandparents lived in Brooklyn.

I live in New York now. I pay Con Ed bills and city wage taxes. I have a right to the benefits. I have a right to follow the Yankees. So what if my friends back in Philadelphia have apartments with high ceilings and low rents? I went to Yankee Stadium and watched my team win.

What's more, for the first time in my life, I was going to be living in a city of baseball champions. Of course, I thought it would be



Larry Bowa

truly wonderful if the Yankees ended up playing opposite the boys in the red caps with little white Ps that my classmates used to wear in the second grade. Look, it's a free country. A woman can dream.

I guess it's not surprising that it was a Philadelphia fan who said, "He that lives upon hope will die fasting." Smart guy, Benjamin Franklin; he discovered electricity. So did the Phillies.

You see, something amazing happened in Montreal. Mike Schmidt hit a winning homer with two outs in the ninth inning. That sort of thing doesn't happen to the Phillies. I knew our luck had changed. I suggested this to my co-workers the very next day, using words like "world" and "series."

"You kidding? You want to tell me the last time Philadelphia won a World Series?" You even remember when they won a game in the World Series?

"How about a game in the playoffs?" It's hard to be confident when you're from Philadelphia. If you mention William Penn and the beautiful Greek sounds meaning "brotherly love," you get former Mayor Frank Rizzo thrown in your face. And then, of course, there's the exciting history of our baseball team. Even at home, they had no faith. Mitz, my former history teacher, who claims that she went to a Phillies game on her wedding night, refused box seats for the playoffs. "I was there when Greg Luzinski dropped the ball and gave the pennant to the Dodgers."

My father told me not to do anything idiotic, like gamble on the Phillies. Still, when I was offered bets against Houston I took them.

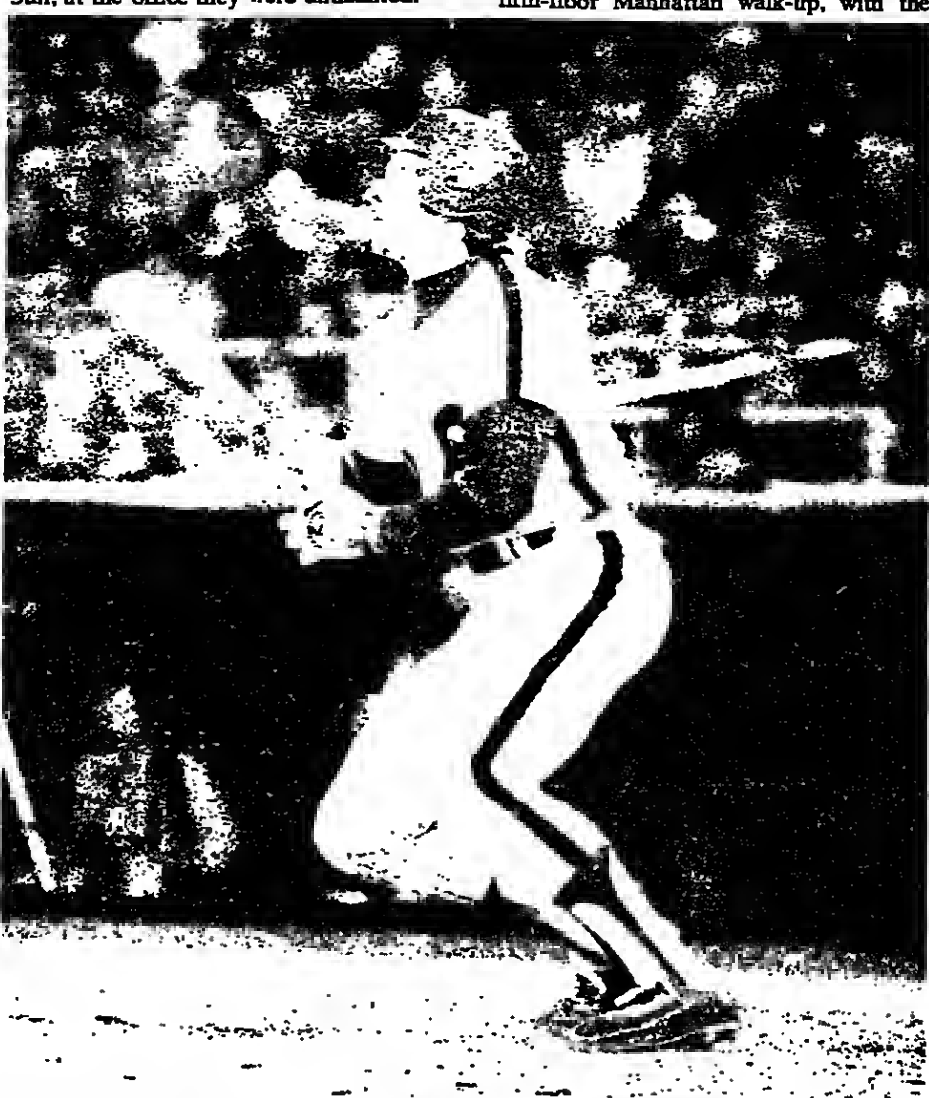
I did get a little nervous that last Sunday night of the playoffs. I had to go to a surprise party, but I watched the game on television in the corner, with the sound turned off. At the top of the 10th inning, a friend came over in distress, something about unrequited love. Someone had just hung up the telephone on someone else when I noticed baseball players jumping on top of one another. There were Ps on their hats. I went wild. I hope my friend found someone else to listen to her story.

As I collected my winnings, my co-workers were full of excuses. They fought among themselves about whether Kansas City would take it in four, five or six. Meanwhile, I bet six lunches, two dinners and a bottle each of scotch, Pernod and non-American wine. I bet the man who sells newspapers on my street a week of papers. My only regret is that I couldn't get bold of my landlord.

After the first game, the guys at work were still sure of themselves. "Terrific," one of them said, "you just doubled your

total of World Series wins. Congratulations." When I called my father and asked him if it wasn't thrilling, he wanted to know if I didn't have better things to do than watch baseball.

Mitz, invited again to her friend's box seats, worried about jinxing the second game, saying she hadn't seen the Phillies win in 10 years. I guess she's lost her power. Still, at the office they were undaunted.



Mike Schmidt

"Just like the Phillies to throw it away after winning two."

I'll admit it was a long weekend. Mitz called on Saturday, inconsolable. But Sunday, my father called, jubilant, wanting to know if I'd caught the ninth inning. Monday, they were glum at work. I shouted about Schuykill, soft pretzels with mustard,

Bassett's ice cream at Independence Hall, as they tried to tell me that all the Royals cared about was beating the Yankees.

On Tuesday, I considered getting on the 6 o'clock train to watch the game in a South Philadelphia bar. But I didn't want to seem overconfident. I mean, these were, after all, the Phillies I was dealing with. Anything could happen. So I stayed home, in my fifth-floor Manhattan walk-up, with the

doors triple-locked, wearing a few sweaters because my landlord apparently believes in conserving energy. It was very exciting, especially when I could get good enough reception to tell which team was at bat.

But, on the whole, I'd rather have been in Philadelphia.

'Killer instinct' missing, but Suns still wallop league

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP) — John MacLeod thinks his Phoenix Suns lack a "killer" instinct — but they've been murdering just about everyone in the National Basketball Association this season.

Along with the Philadelphia 76ers, the Suns have the best record in the league at 15-3 following Sunday night's 119-107 triumph over the Portland Trail Blazers.

The Pacific Division leaders got off to a big early lead and held a 12-point advantage at the half, 64-52. But the Trail Blazers eventually cut the Suns' lead to two points in the fourth quarter before Phoenix put the game away with a 10-2 spurt.

Walter Davis led all Phoenix scorers with 25 points, and Johnson added 18 in his first game in three nights. It was the seventh straight victory at home for the Suns, while the Blazers lost their ninth straight on the road.

The Suns led 89-82 through three quarters, but Portland scored the first five points in the fourth and cut the lead to 89-87. The Suns then scored 10 of the next 12 points to stretch their lead to a game-breaking 99-89.

Calvin Natt led the Blazers with 21 points and Michael Thompson added 20 in the losing effort.

Los Angeles Lakers 110, Dallas Mavericks 102

Earvin "Magic" Johnson scored 24 points and chalked up eight assists to lead Los Angeles over Dallas. The Lakers took a 22-5 lead and led by as many as 24 points before the Mavericks rallied in the closing minutes. The eight-point final margin was as close as Dallas got in the final three quarters.

"I thought Dallas showed their character by coming back, especially their guards who kept on shooting," said Los Angeles coach Paul Westhead. "I was especially impressed by (Jim) Spanakel."

Spanakel scored 28 points, as did Geoff Huston.

Chicago Bulls 114, Milwaukee Bucks 108. Artis Gilmore scored 24 points and Larry Kenon added 20, leading Chicago over Milwaukee as the Bulls broke a four-game losing streak. Bobby Wilkerson added 18 for the Bulls, including two free throws which gave Chicago a 110-101 lead with 1:15 to play.

New Jersey Nets 89, Detroit Pistons 80. Mike Newlin scored 28 points to lead New Jersey over Detroit. Newlin, who shot 80 per cent from the field, scored his final point on a technical foul against Detroit coach Scotty Robertson in the final two minutes.

Housewife takes Tokyo marathon

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (R) — Joyce Smith, a 43-year-old British housewife, clocked the third best time in the world to win the Tokyo International women's marathon Sunday for the second year running.

Smith pulled away from Canada's Jacqueline Gareau as they tackled a long hill about four kilometers (two-and-a-half miles) from the line to clock two hours 30 minutes 27 seconds. Gareau, a 27-year-old from Montreal who was the first woman finisher in this year's Boston Marathon, finished second

Results	
1. Joyce Smith (Britain)	two hours 30 minutes 27 seconds
2. Jacqueline Gareau (Canada)	2:30:58
3. Gillian Adams (Britain)	2:40:58
4. Allison Roe (New Zealand)	2:42:24
5. Chantal Langlace (France)	2:43:11
6. Jane Robinson (United States)	2:46:23
7. Jan Arenz (United States)	2:47:07
8. Sue Krenn (United States)	2:48:47

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Norman survives tense battle, wins Dunhill

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (AFP) — Australian Greg Norman took a step higher up the world golfing ladder with a tight victory Sunday in the A \$175,000 Dunhill Australian Open golf championship at the Lakes Golf course here.

He won a gripping battle with Brian Jones throughout the last round to carry off his country's national title for the first time. It was fitting end for Norman, who surrendered the Open last year by taking three putts on the final green.

Sunday's last round developed into a battle between the two from the outset and they swapped the lead repeatedly throughout the long afternoon. But eventually the difference between them was only one shot.

Norman had a 70 Sunday for a 72-hole

total of four-under-par 284. Jones, who had led from the first day, had a 73.

When the pressure reached crescendo pitch it was Jones who wilted most. He had three successive bogies from the 15th hole, while Norman bogied two of these critical

holes.

On the final hole, Norman put his tee shot into a bunker, came out to 12 feet, and holed the shot for a par, thus forcing his rival to make a birdie to beat him. Jones could not do it. His par three was not good enough.

Soccer Results

Greek			Spanish		
Ofi	2	Apollon	0	Barcelona	3
Larisa	2	Panathinaikos	0	Heracles	1
Ethnikos	4	Kavala	0	Real Betis	1
AEK	4	Korinthios	0	Real Sociedad	1
Aris	0	PAOK	1	Real Madrid	1
Kastoria	2	Pansion	1	Real Valladolid	0
Dora	2	Olympiakos	0	3 Almeria	0
Panserraikos	2	Panathinaikos	2	Las Palmas	2
Auroros	0	Yannina	0	Atletico B.	0
				Sevilla	0
				Sporting	2
				Atletico Madrid	1
				Espanol	0

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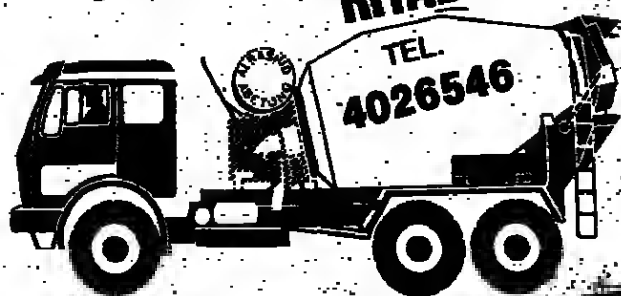
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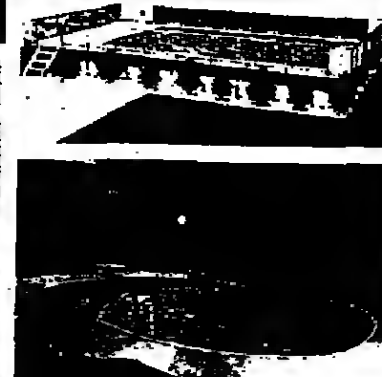
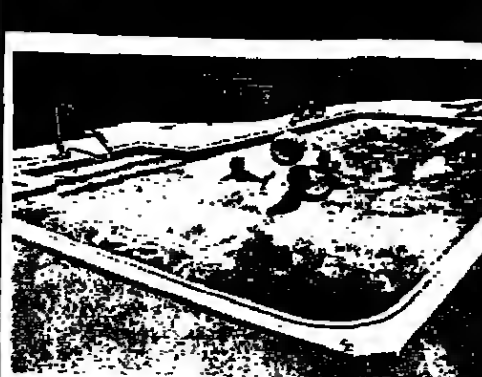
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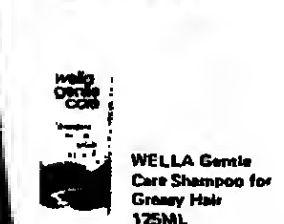
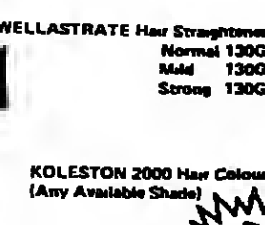
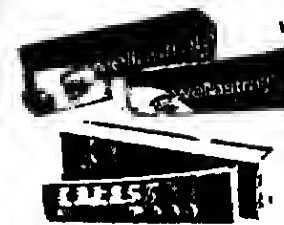
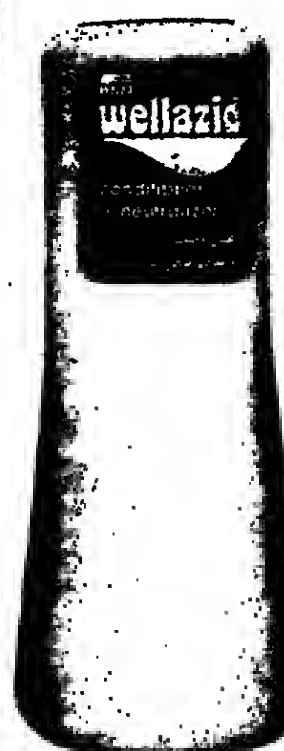
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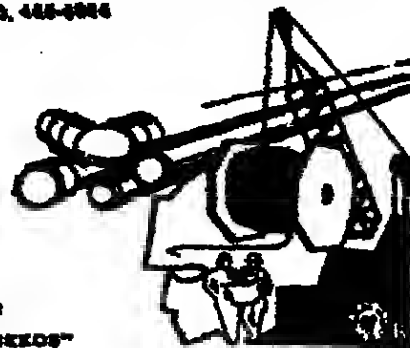
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PAGE 16

Indictment accuses Soviets

Lin plotted bazooka attack on Mao

PEKING, Nov. 17 (AP) — The late Defense Minister Lin Biao plotted to attack a railroad train with flame throwers, bazookas, dynamite and bombs to assassinate Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1971, and then planned to bring in Soviet help for a coup plot, foreign ministry officials said Monday.

They said the charges are in the indictment against the "Gang of Four" and six members of the "Lin Biao Clique" who face imminent trial. The indictment says that after the plot failed, Lin tried to flee by plane on Sept. 13, 1971, and died when the plane crashed near Umdur Khan, Mongolia.

Lin's plot and death had been reported previously, but this was the most detailed outline given officially so far of his alleged efforts to become China's top leader. He already had been named Mao's chosen successor.

Last week, the *Liberation Army Daily* accused the "Gang" led by Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, of obstructing investigations into Lin's crimes until the Gang was arrested in October 1976, one month after Mao died.

The trial of the "Gang" and the Lin clique could start as early as Tuesday, but foreign ministry officials declined to say exactly when it would start. In portions of the indictment reported earlier, they and their allies are accused of "persecuting to death" more than 34,375 people, including top Communist Party and state leaders.

State aid threatened

EEC worries Greek farmers

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (OFNS) — Greek farmers are taking a fairly sober view of their prospects after New Year's Day when their country becomes the tenth member of the European Economic Community. They will, for the first time, have guaranteed minimum prices and reasonable assurance that European countries will not ban imports of Greek products at the height of the season. They fear, however, that they will lose the many national aids and subsidies they now enjoy.



Joshua Nkomo

Nkomo indicates he might resign

SALISBURY, Nov. 17 (AFP) — Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front (PF) party, has hinted that he might quit Zimbabwe's seven-month-old coalition government.

"I will carry on for as long as I can, until it just becomes impossible," he told newsmen in his political stronghold of Bulawayo, where 65 people died last week in the worst factional violence since independence in April.

"I don't know whether the prime minister and his party realize that they are destroying the possibility of forming a Zimbabwean nation," he said. "I feel as uneasy under Mr. Mugabe's government as I did in the days of white minority rule," he said.

Another briefing scheduled for Tuesday presumably will deal with charges that the Gang plotted an armed uprising in Shanghai.

The indictment says Mao was to have been assassinated on his way to an inspection trip in south China. If the planned attack on his train at the Shoufang railway bridge near Suzhou, 90 kilometers west of Shanghai, did not work out, the alternative was to blow up an oil depot in Shanghai when the train was nearby, and to kill Mao in the ensuing commotion, the indictment says.

There also was a plan to have Wang Weiguo, a former military political commissar, kill Mao, it says.

At a party central committee meeting in fall 1970, it says, Lin sought to become chairman by peaceful means. When that failed, it adds, he began plotting to seize power by assassinating Mao.

On Sept. 5 and 6, 1971, the indictment says, Lin learned that Mao had been talking about Lin's "conspiracy" to take power at the 1970 party meeting. On Sept. 8 to 11, it says, he worked out the detailed plans to attack Mao's train.

But on Sept. 11, it says, Lin and his wife Ye Qin learned that Mao already had left Shanghai for Peking and their plot had fallen through. They planned to flee south to Canton to set up a separate party central committee there to split the nation, it says.

"They even vainly attempted to 'launch



Mao Tse-tung

an... attack from the north and south in alliance with the Soviet Union," the indictment declares. It does not say whether Lin already had consulted with the Soviet Union on the alleged plot.



Hashemi Rafsanjani

Majlis said firm on hostage terms

TEHRAN, Nov. 17 (AFP) — The Iranian Majlis has said its final word on conditions for the release of the 52 American hostages held here, the parliament's speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said Monday.

It was now up to the government to deal with the hostage question "on the basis of parliament's decisions," Rafsanjani said at a press conference shortly before his departure for Algiers and the first stage of a week-long tour which will also take him to Libya, Lebanon and Syria.

"I don't think it necessary to bring up the matter in parliament again," he said.

A special government committee was now studying Washington's reply to the four conditions set out by parliament for the release of the hostages held here for over a year. "The committee has not yet reached a decision, but in any case, the problem is under serious consideration," he said.

Iran has given its final word on conditions for the hostages' release, he said, now it was up to the United States to "face up to realities."

Rafsanjani said he would explain Iran's position in its war against Iraq during his tour and would discuss how best to coordinate policies in the region with the countries he visited.

"We believe that revolutionary Islamic forces in the region must collaborate," he said.

Rafsanjani said that he would be travelling with a team of experts in political, economic, military and cultural matters.

An elephant's good luck and a good show for Thais

SURIN, Thailand Nov. 17 (AP) — It was an elephant lover's dream — elephants playing soccer, elephants racing into mock war and elephants stepping nimbly over nearly 100 prostrate Thais and tourists.

More than 15,000 persons jammed the provincial capital of Surin 600 kilometers northeast of Bangkok on Saturday and Sunday for the 20th Annual Elephant Roundup starring about 150 working elephants turned entertainers for the weekend.

"It's a rodeo for elephants," explained Tony Zola, a self-described "elephant freak" from the United States, who works as a consultant for the World Bank near Surin and did the English-language commentary during the four-hour show each day.

In ancient Thailand, a king's power was measured by the number of his elephants. The King of Ayudhya, an ancient city in central Thailand, reportedly maintained a stable of 20,000 for his army in the 17th century. In modern, as in olden times, the elephant is a true beast of burden — lifting, hauling, pulling.

At the roundup in Surin, the elephants got to show off their war and peacetime talents, spurred on by their handlers carrying long hooked goads — which kept the elephants moving, trumpeting and sometimes bleeding from constant poking.

A 53-year-old elephant named Kham-Ek took on 100 Thai army soldiers in a tug-of-war and won without too much difficulty. The soldiers were dripping with sweat but the elephant looked very cool as he took a victory walk around the arena munching on offerings of sugar cane.

In one speed competition, two 1,000-kilo elephants ran down the field at 35 kilometers per hour. In races where the elephant had to pick up soda bottles and return them to the

finish line, some thirty pachyderms stopped to drink the contents.

The soccer match between the blue and white teams was noteworthy for the number of balls that ended up under the elephants' legs where they couldn't be seen to be kicked. The blue team, displaying better footwork and trunk action, finally won 2-0 and each winning elephant was rewarded with \$5 from Surin Governor Sanern Mulsart.

Zola called for volunteers to lie on the ground and have elephants step over them — which in Thai tradition is supposed to bring good luck. He told the crowd that the elephants were very well trained in their footwork but not very well trained in controlling their bodily functions.

Nearly 100 Thais and tourists spread out prone in a long line for the elephant walk. The only casualty was Japanese artist Tervio Jyomura, who lives in Bangkok and got his leg stepped on and bruised. "Maybe it will bring me good luck," he said afterward, "I'm going to win number one in the lottery."

The final extravaganza was billed as a full-scale battle between the Thai army and an invading force complete with elephant-mounted troops, ground forces and four soldiers with shields to protect the Thai king's elephant's toes, the most vulnerable part of the elephant's body.

The mock battle lasted about one minute and it was impossible to declare a winner as all elephant-mounted troops headed for the exits. One observer noted that the entire elephant population of Thailand, including migratory herds from Burma and Cambodia, may be no higher than 4,000. "We want to keep every elephant we've got and we don't want them getting carried away with these war games," the observer said.

Red tape too much for tern

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Guardian) — The story of one bird, four governments, an international airline and one of the world's largest shipping companies came to a close recently. Sooty, Britain's rarest bird, gave up on the bureaucrats and died.

It was in May that the unhappy story began, with the sighting in Northamptonshire of a Florida Sooty tern, only the 23rd such bird known to have visited Britain since 1830. It was exhausted after its 5,000 mile flight from the Dry Tortugas archipelago off Florida and was duly admitted to a bird hospital near Banbury for treatment.

For five months the hospital's owner, Clifford Christie, and his wife, Joyce, nursed Sooty back to health with hourly feeds and lots of affection. But they realized that, if Sooty were not to die like his 22 predecessors in Britain, he must be returned home before the winter.

Early in June a bird-loving British Airways pilot heard of his plight and offered to fly him out to Miami. Ba arranged a ticket, Christie arranged an export licence and a Bristol firm built a special traveling box for the bird. But it all came to nothing when the American authorities refused to grant an import licence.

The Americans were worried about importing Newcastle disease along with Sooty so Sooty went into quarantine for three weeks. Every day during those three weeks

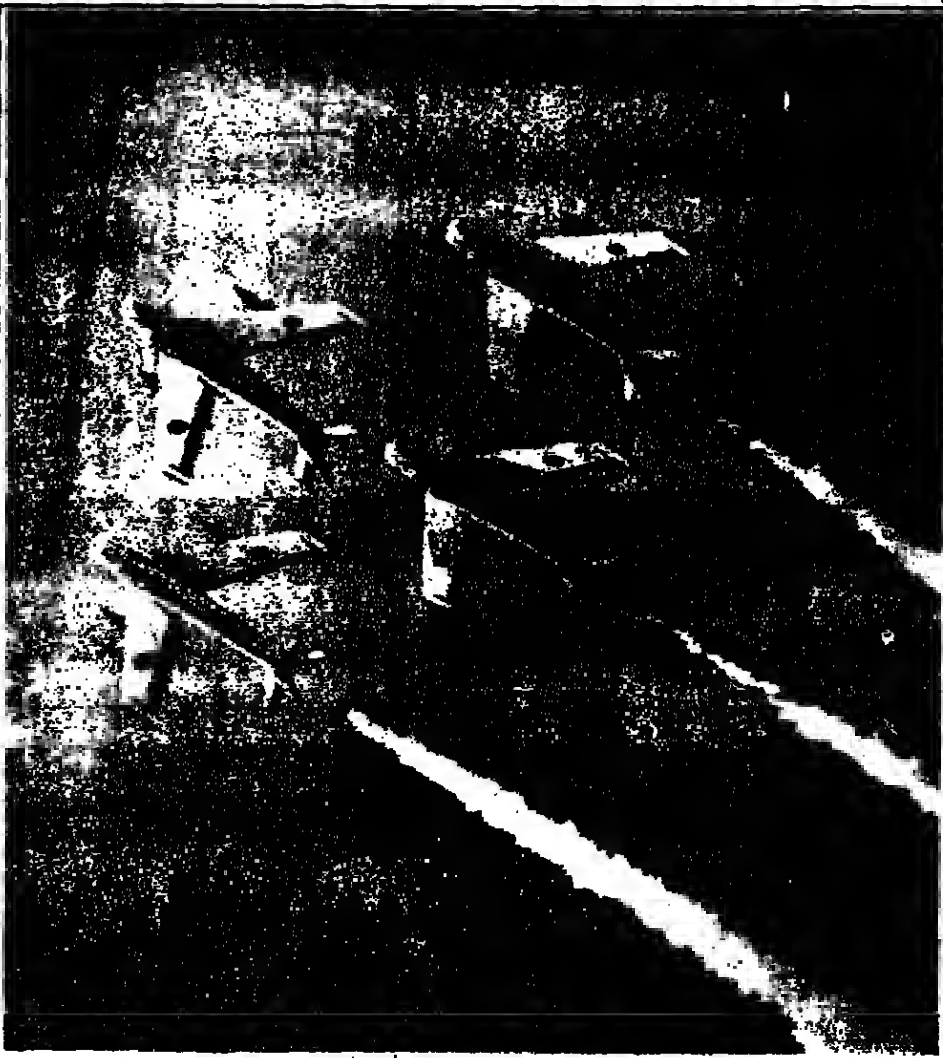
an inspector for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited Sooty and at the end he gave a local yet the go-ahead to sing the appropriate certificate. British Airways Washington and Miami offices began fresh attempts to pressurize the American authorities into admitting Sooty, but after weeks of stalling it became clear they were wasting their time.

With the autumn drawing in P and O Shipping Lines looked into the possibility of taking Sooty half way around one of their tropical cruises, but dropped the idea because of the danger of their passengers' being confined on board as a result.

The government of Bermuda was then contacted, but the authorities there lamely excused themselves on the grounds that they were too far from the bird's native archipelago. Jamaica looked hopeful for a while until its civil service became preoccupied with more pressing electoral affairs.

Finally Christie was forced to take Sooty off to spend the winter at a heated aviary in Bedford. But within days his health had declined and soon Sooty died quietly back home at Banbury.

"I think he just thought 'enough is enough,'" said Christie. "He must have become very attached to Joyce all that time when she was feeding him. Also, if I don't like British winters, I shudder to think what a tropical tern makes of them."



BLUE IMPULSE: Japan's precision flight team, the Blue Impulse, wheels in tight formation high over Iruma Air Base during a recent show. The team's Korean War-vintage F-86s will soon be retired in favor of supersonic trainers.

Good Morning

By Shad Kham

The give and take of language is built on a kind of agreed-upon vagueness. People don't really hear your question and then answer it, they answer the question they think you had in mind. Ask someone, "Have you got the time?" and he will immediately tell you "Half past three." He doesn't really pause to reflect on what you said, to which in this case the answer is a simple "Yes" or "No," but assume immediately that you want to know the time, and that for some reason, you want to approach your object indirectly.

A similar situation arises when a man, waiting impatiently for his wife to complete her preparations for going out to that dinner for which you are both already overdue, asks loudly, "Have you any idea of the time?" The appropriate answer here is surely, "Yes, it's around eight." But that is not the answer you get. Your meaning, you see, had been discovered, and you get an equally impatient answer, "I'm trying my best! It's you who hogged the shower all afternoon, if you remember." There, you see? No one mentioned the shower before. All you asked was whether she knew what time it was. But that's the way people listen to language.

Or, let the lady in question appear after her long preparation, a brazen glory to behold, and you come with up, "Why does it always have to take so much time before you are ready?" Now the rational answer for this is a cool, objective, inventory: "Five minutes lipstick, five hair, ten minutes this, fifteen that ... Ergo, three hours" (or whatever time is usually taken in such cases). But that is not the answer you get.

Now here is a sample of really rational answers to what people ask you, answers which show how attentive you are to what people say. Try it on your friends. Drive them mad.

Someone might say to you, "Please close the door. It's cold outside." To which you should immediately say, "Oh. Would that make it warmer outside?" Or, "This letter is heavy. You have added a second stamp." And that should lighten it sufficiently, you think?

I can only give these as hints. Am sure you can develop them at your leisure ...
Translated from Ashraf Al Awadi

Government inks agreement with Warsaw strikers

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (AP) — A government commission signed agreements Monday with health service workers, teachers and postal clerks after a marathon bargaining session which ended just short of a threatened "strike readiness" deadline.

A spokesman for the independent trade union Solidarity said the commission was preparing to sign a settlement too with cultural workers, who were also represented in the talks.

The agreement ends a sit-in at the district government headquarters in Gdansk, where the pact was signed. Teachers and health service workers began the sit-in Nov. 7 after initial talks with the government broke down. Cultural workers joined the sit-in a few days later. Solidarity had threatened to declare a "strike readiness" alert for the Gdansk area Monday if the talks proved fruitless.

Under terms of the agreement, health workers' earnings up to \$133 a month will receive a \$43 raise. Those earning between \$133 and \$200 will get an additional \$33 and those earning up to \$500 will receive \$27 more.

Workers more than \$500 will get an extra \$13.

Army patrolling Guinea-Bissau

LISBON, Nov. 17 (R) — Tanks and armored cars still guarded key points in the capital of Guinea-Bissau Monday following last Friday's almost bloodless coup, according to reports reaching Lisbon.

But Portuguese radio reported Sunday that a curfew imposed after the overthrow, the first successful coup in a former Portuguese colony since the break-up of Lisbon's African empire six years ago, had been lifted. Portuguese television said that deposed President Luis Cabral was brought back to Bissau, the capital, from his holiday house on the island of Bubaque Sunday.

The deposed president, who was under armed guard, was seen to enter his official residence clutching his youngest son and appeared to be under house arrest, the television said.

She's all washed up

EVREUX, France, Nov. 17 (AFP) — An elderly woman was treated for shock in the hospital here this weekend after spending 24 hours in a zinc wash-tub, into which she had inadvertently tumbled and become stuck by the hips. Neighbors alerted police after noticing that the light had been burning in her kitchen all night and all day.

Police said they got the victim back on her feet with a considerable effort.

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oil would stop flowing through the straits of Hormuz. Then, finally, the Arabs believe, Europe and Japan would do what they have talked about but have never done: that is, put pressure on the United States to force Israel to withdraw to its 1967 borders.

The Israeli analysis is remarkably similar to the Arabs'. The Israeli hawks believe that if they were to move militarily against the Arabs now — even incurring a new United Nations' condemnation of their absorption of the peripheral areas — the Israelis could destroy the Arab armies. This is surely true. They also believe that if the Arabs were to attack, they would still defeat them militarily. This is also true. Then in the face of the inevitable Arab oil embargo, the Israelis reach a radically different conclusion: that the United States would then finally join Israel in the joint occupation of the Arab oilfields. If possible, Egypt would also participate in this operation but would at least "be turned loose" to occupy the Libyan oilfields.

The invasion idea has been with us for five years; it has powerful proponents and cannot be killed. There is no point in talking about the morality of taking over someone else's resources for those who advocate invasions have a selective morality. There is little point in talking about geopolitical consequences of such an invasion for the answer is that the world would soon adjust to our actions if we

sell them Arab oil for \$1.00 a barrel. The question then boils down to the practicality of the effort. Five years ago, Aramco said that if invasion were attempted, the oilfields of the Gulf could be put out of commission and could be restored in two years provided there were full cooperation of the indigenous population. In 1976, the Library of Congress was commissioned to study the question and reached the same conclusion. The specter of Europe, Japan and the United States deprived of this oil is so horrendous that most Middle East observers believe invasion will never be attempted. This reasoning is only superficially sound. Wars are never started by those who think they will lead to disaster. There is always a conviction that the war will succeed; that the invasion will be easy and that criticism will be submerged in the shouts of a glorious victory.

The American proponents of invasion maintain that the oilfields could be occupied quickly, cheaply and could be back in full operation within three months. They are academicians and know nothing of Arabs or oilfields. But the panacea they peddle is attractive to some Americans. Their motives seem to be to advance Israeli's interest by "destroying the Arab oil weapon," but even this is nonsense. The only conceivable victor would be the Soviet Union.

Invasion for oil is so impractical and so dangerous that one could assume its propo-

nents would be consigned to oblivion. They have not been. Three of the most prominent of these warriors have been top foreign policy advisors to Governor Reagan. We do not yet know if they will be part of the new Foreign Policy team. If they stay, it will be a clear sign of impending war in the Middle East and that an American invasion will be considered. I agree with the war advocates on one point: the Soviet Union would probably not get involved. Why should it? If America is determined to commit suicide, the Russians would have little interest in making it mutual. Europe and Japan will be watching carefully what President Reagan will do; whom he appoints, what understanding he has of Middle East realities. The Arabs will too. So should you.

Fortunately, American presidents have a tendency to grow in office. Ronald Reagan is not a fool and by many accounts he is determined to be a good president. His nominations for high office will be one key to future action. More important will be the nature of the White House staff. Supporters of Reagan whom I know and admire assure me that the anti-Arab fanatics who surrounded Reagan during the campaign will now go back to their burrows and that President Reagan will choose the best men in the country to run it for the next four years. We pray that this will be true. We can only wait to see. It will not be long.